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號九十七百六千七萬一第

日二十二月一十年寅甲

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1915.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [91]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 10 " "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " "  
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "  
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 15 " "  
2.15 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "  
3.10 " " 3.15 " " 5 " "  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
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Every Quarter-Hour.  
SUNDAYS.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 10 " "  
5.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "  
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
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Hongkong, 29th May, 1914. [95]

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

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TIME TABLE  
(Effective from May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915).

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| NORTH BOUND. |            |           |            | SOUTH BOUND. |            |           |            |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Station      | Time       | Station   | Time       | Station      | Time       | Station   | Time       |
| 1st Class    | 9.00 a.m.  | 2nd Class | 9.00 a.m.  | 1st Class    | 10.00 a.m. | 2nd Class | 10.00 a.m. |
| Shanghai     | 9.00 a.m.  | Shanghai  | 9.00 a.m.  | Shanghai     | 10.00 a.m. | Shanghai  | 10.00 a.m. |
| Dairen       | 11.00 a.m. | Dairen    | 11.00 a.m. | Dairen       | 12.00 p.m. | Dairen    | 12.00 p.m. |
| Changchun    | 1.00 p.m.  | Changchun | 1.00 p.m.  | Changchun    | 2.00 p.m.  | Changchun | 2.00 p.m.  |
| Harbin       | 3.00 p.m.  | Harbin    | 3.00 p.m.  | Harbin       | 4.00 p.m.  | Harbin    | 4.00 p.m.  |
| Moscow       | 5.00 p.m.  | Moscow    | 5.00 p.m.  | Moscow       | 6.00 p.m.  | Moscow    | 6.00 p.m.  |

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.  
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.  
\* With regard to the above Time-Table, the Four Express Trains per week connecting two  
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suspension of the Trans-Siberian Express Traffic on account of the European War.  
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Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [98]

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [34]

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16]

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[31-5]

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## CONCERNING "SNIPING."

THE PRACTICE AND ITS  
PRECEDENTS.In view of the fact that so many British officers have been killed and wounded by German snipers, the following letter, which recently appeared in *The Times* from an American, will be read with peculiar interest:—

"As an excuse for the official orders under which towns have been burned and Burgomasters and other unoffending citizens have been put to death, the Germans allege that their soldiers have been shot at from attics and from hedges by persons not wearing uniforms. They contend that the only way to protect their troops against this disorderly 'sniping' by citizens, is to terrorize by wholesale devastation and murder the communities controlled by them."

Soldiers have ground for objecting to irregular combatants. Those of us who, half a century ago, were sniped at in Virginia and Louisiana, found it a very unsatisfactory experience. The soldier has a right to be able to identify his enemy by the customary uniform; but it is also the case that a soldier acting under civilized orders is made to understand that only those bearing the uniform are to be treated as enemies, while the non-combatant citizens, especially women and children, are entitled, even within an enemy's country, to protection, or at least to freedom from assault.

Under the accepted rules of modern warfare it is permissible to execute a person who, being without a uniform, takes the responsibility of joining in the fight. As a matter of practice such a discipline has been very rarely enforced.

In the Shenandoah Valley, for instance, in 1864, the 'crippled' old farmers, whom we saw in the daytime hobbling around their fields became at night active raiders with Mosby, and rarely troubled themselves to change their garments. I do not believe, however, that any attempt was made either in the Shenandoah or elsewhere (except in the case of a man shown to be a spy) to make the absence of uniform a ground for the execution of the citizen who was using his rifle to defend his home. Still less would it have been possible in our own war for a commander to make such shooting by citizens a pretext for the destruction of a town or for the execution of town officials. Even an invading soldier may feel sympathy for a peasant who, maddened by the risk of death for his home and by the risk of death for his wife and children, seizes a rifle to defend that which he holds most dear. The defence of the home is in fact the first duty of a man, and a peasant is not to be held responsible for ignorance of military regulations."

"I cannot find in the history of modern warfare, even in the fierce campaigns of the first Napoleon, examples of such ruthless murders as have characterized the German occupation of Belgium. The shooting, under the orders of Napoleon, in 1812 of the publisher Palm has always been referred to as an indefensible crime. While it is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare for civilians to 'snipe' at soldiers, it is still more inconsistent, not only with military discipline but with any decent standard of conduct, for soldiers to snipe at unarmed and helpless civilians. The killing in Paris and (before the siege) in Antwerp of men, women, and children by bombs, thrown in under orders from military aeroplanes, must be characterized simply as acts of murder."

In the war of 1870-1871 but one town, Bazelles, was burned by order, and I recall no instance of the execution of town officials for acts committed by peasants."

The present war indicates that in more ways than one there has been in Germany a lowering of the moral standard of action, national and military. The Germany of William I. suffered a demoralization under the leadership of the unscrupulous Bismarck, and as a result of his success in crushing France it was struck with the craze for world domination, which has since developed so portentously; but the management of the present war shows that under the teaching of leaders like Treitschke, Bernhardi, and William II. there has been, since 1870, serious deterioration. The present Kaiser and his officers are saying and doing things which would have brought shame to the old Emperor, and which, if only on the ground of their stupidity, would have mortified Bismarck."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND  
NEUTRALITY.

THE ATTITUDE OF WASHINGTON.

The *Times* Washington correspondent on November 26th cabled:—

The announcement in Parliament of British policy regarding the reported failure of Colombia and Ecuador to observe neutrality has caused much interest here. It is considered that the action of the Allies in giving the United States a chance to use her influence before they resorted to extreme measures constitutes the most generous recognition of the Monroe Doctrine ever made by Europe. It may, however, be said with authority that, while it appreciates this, Washington does not propose to commit itself to policing Latin-America in cases in which the United States has no direct stake. There would be no objection to the landing of British and French marines in Latin-American territory for the destruction of wireless stations and things of that sort. The Monroe Doctrine, it is felt, would only be imperilled by permissive strokes to be followed by permanent occupation, a contingency which even the most brazen German propagandists would hardly have the effrontery to suggest.

## A NEW DISASTER.

Small newboy to glib-looking lady: Awful disaster to the Kaiser, mum. Buy er pipe? G. L. L.: What is it, little boy? Newboy: Got ter drink out of 'is saucer 'cos 'e's sent all 'is mugs ter the war.

A GERMAN BUSINESS  
PARTNER.WHO KEPT BRITISH SUBJECT'S  
SHARES.

An interesting point has been raised in Calcutta commercial circles under the Foreigners Ordinance. The point is whether keeping the shares of a German subject in safe custody is tantamount to trading with the enemy. A German subject, who is now interned, is reported to have made over some shares in an Indian company together with other shares to two British subjects. Some of these shares are claimed by a British subject, who was doing business in partnership with the German. The partnership between the German and the British merchant was dissolved some time before the outbreak of war. The British subject, it is stated, had kept some of his shares for safe-keeping in the office safe, and on the dissolution of partnership, he wrote to the German asking him for a statement of accounts and for the return of the shares which were then in the office safe. A dispute arose in connection with the statement of accounts submitted by the German merchant and a case was instituted in the High Court.

On the outbreak of war, it is stated that the German merchant transferred all the money he could lay hands on to a bank of a neutral country and left some of his own and his British partner's shares with certain other British subjects in Calcutta. The question now arises whether the British subject can obtain these shares, on proving his claim, from the persons to whom the German entrusted them. Of course, he might wait till the war is over and then institute legal proceedings for their recovery, but then the shares might not be worth the scrap of paper on which they are written. In any case, it leaves him in an awkward predicament. Another question is whether the shares for the German merchant are not assisting an enemy subject in a manner prejudicial to a British subject.

This is probably one of a number of such cases in Calcutta. There are probably many other British subjects, whose money has been locked up in a similar manner. Some means must be found of coming to the aid of the British subjects who were unfortunate enough to have money or shares in the keeping of German merchants. In cases where the claimants to the money shares left with others in Calcutta by Germans now interned are prepared to substantiate their claims, there should be no difficulty in adjusting matters. There are, however, legal obstacles in the way, but the law must be adapted to the demand made upon it in such extreme cases of furnishing means for overcoming them.—*The Englishman*.

## SONGS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

BRITISH ARMY'S VARIED  
HARMONY.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, who understands Tommy Atkins so thoroughly, has written an introduction to "War Songs," a comprehensive collection of the war songs of Great Britain, selected by Christopher Stone. In his introduction Sir Ian tells us something of what the soldiers sing, and the following is a synopsis of the repertoire of several regiments.

The Lincolns have a fine air of their own, "The Lincolnshire Poacher." The Middlesex possess a good regimental song, "The Hards," but it is only sung on Albion Day.

The Manchester Regiment, exceptionally fine at singing on the march, have as songs those of the type of "Killaloe" and "Brian Boru."

The Liverpool Regiment sing comparatively little. The Dorsets are shy about singing. The Devons have a local county song, "Widdicombe Fair," but rarely sing it.

The Suffolks have seldom been known to sing. The Somersets have twelve songs printed for them, but sing infrequently.

The Royal Fusiliers have a fine song, "Fighting with the 7th Royal Fusiliers." The rush to the colours was so great after the publication of this song that several battalions could have been raised. Recruiting had to be closed for a year.

Writing of national traits, Sir Ian says: "The Scots are far more in touch with their old songs than the English, with their old songs than the English."

They may not be sung on the march, but to deprive a regiment, whether Highland or Lowland, of its pipes would be to rob it of its martial soul.

Welsh soldiers are extremely musical. There is a tendency in the Welsh military music to fall, metaphorically speaking, into the minor key, and to dwell rather on the pathos of war than on its glories. Sir Ian declares that while the Scots are in sympathy with Welsh pathos they seem more susceptible to the glamour of war, and, as "Johnnie Cope" shows, are capable of appreciating its humour.

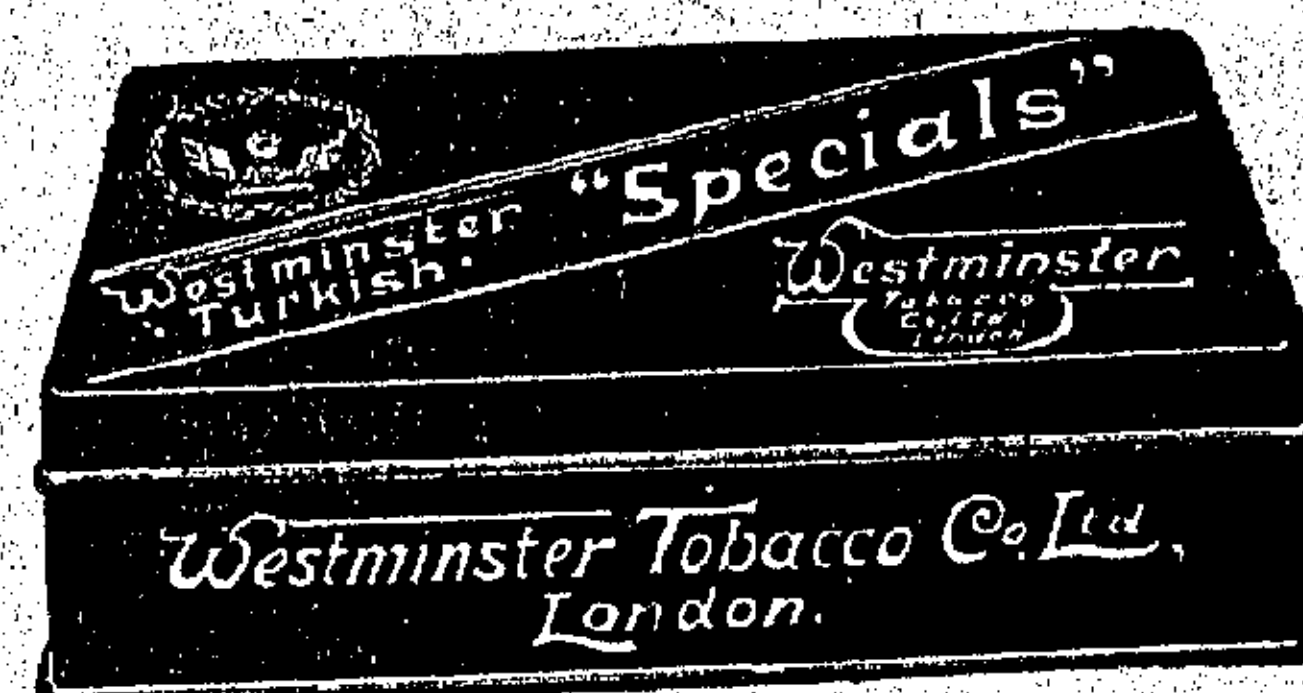
The Irishman goes further, and finds fun and frolic in the grim drama of the battlefield. General Hamilton traces to America many of the modern Irish songs sung in the Army; "yet if anyone has the courage to rise and sing 'The Minstrel Boy,' 'Oh! for the sword,' or 'She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,' the spell of the real thing catches on and the singer will reap his reward."

## AFTER THE WAR?

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FORECAST.

The following is a notable passage from Mr. Lloyd George's War Budget speech:—

"Immediately after the war there must be a period of reconstruction, and, more so here in Europe, when enormous demands will be made on the manufacturing resources of the country. During the war and during the period of reconstruction there will be practically no competition in the neutral markets of the world, except from America, and I think we can look forward to something like four or five years in which our industries will have the artificial stimulus which comes from these abnormal conditions. But when that period is over we shall be face to face with one of the most serious industrial situations with which we have ever been confronted. We shall have exhausted an enormous amount of the capital of the world, and our purchasers at home and abroad will be crippled."

THE  
TURKISH CIGARETTE.

\$1.25 FOR A TIN OF 50 CIGARETTES.

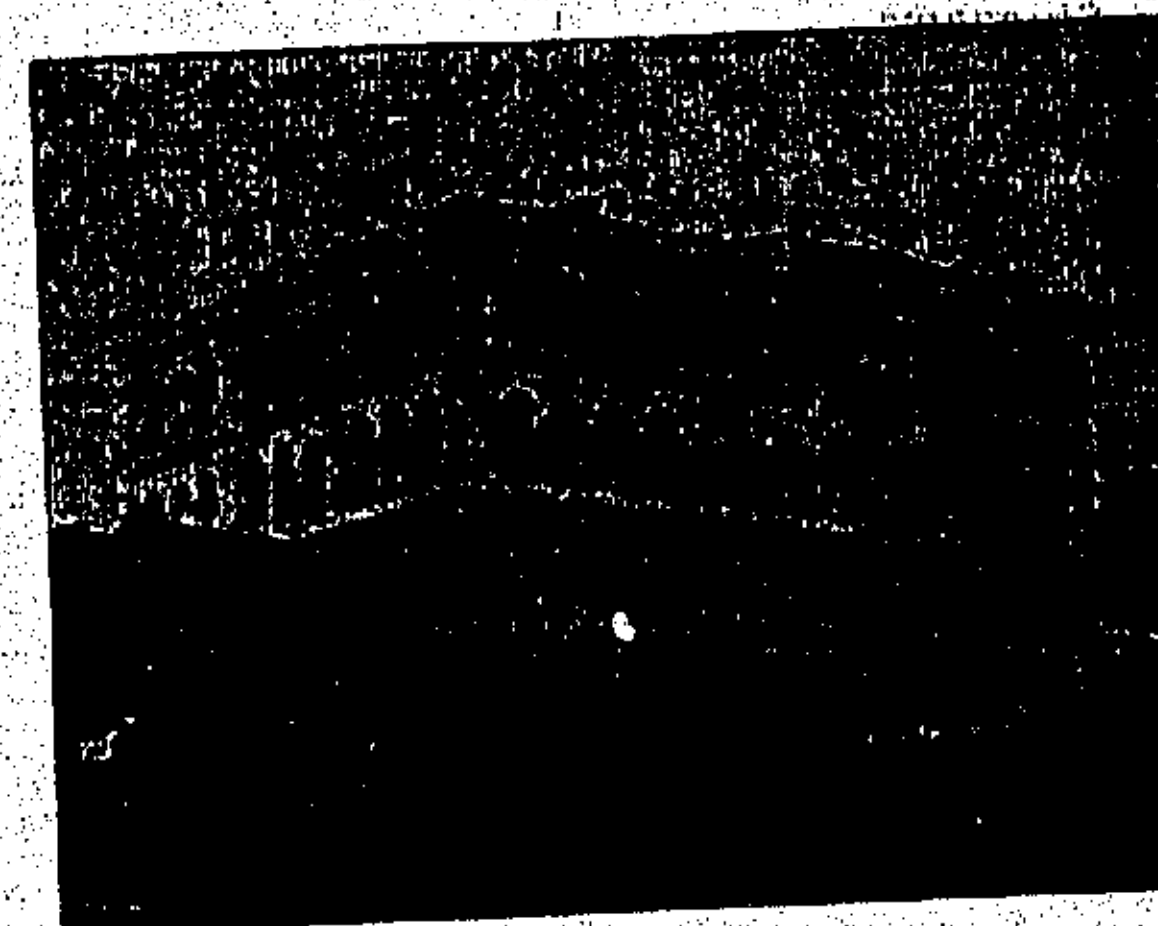
IN RETURN FOR SIX EMPTY TINS

WE WILL SEND YOU

ONE WESTMINSTER 1915 CALENDAR.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1915.

[139]

**BÔA VISTA HOTEL.**

MACAO.

THE above HOTEL is now under NEW EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. Tourists and Visitors are Guaranteed every comfort and an excellent Cuisine. Best attention and moderate rates. For Particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

[59]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE  
CHINA AND CURIOS(Just arrived from the North, being the Property of the well-known Collector,  
MR. LAM VEN KEE).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY,

THE 8TH AND 9TH JANUARY, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY

AT 2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND  
CURIOS, FROM SUNG TO MING DYNASTIES AND KANGHI  
TO TOWKONG PERIODS,

COMPRISING:—

5-COLOURED, 3-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS  
AND FIGURES, Etc., Etc.  
SANG-DE-BOEUF VASES, WHITE "Goddess of Mercy," MING.  
LARGE BRONZE VASES, SUNG.  
FINE CRYSTAL VASES AND SNUFF BOTTLES.  
PORCELAIN AND AGATE SNUFF BOTTLES.  
GREEN AND RED JADE ORNAMENTS.OLD LACQUERED SCREENS WITH 5-COLOUR DECORATIONS AND BLACKWOOD,  
SCREENS WITH BLUE AND WHITE AND 5-COLOURED KANGHI AND KIENTUNG  
PORCELAIN PLACQUES, POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PICTURES INLAIN IN  
Wood, Etc., Etc.

ALSO

A FEW PIECES OF SOOCHOW REDWOOD.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the  
articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
AUCTIONEER.

[135]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturer. In  
all Bore and Sizes.SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED  
SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$5. 57  
and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUIS-  
ITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914.

[93]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1914.

[94]

## WAR MAPS

AND  
SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS  
To Mark the Progress of  
THE WAR.For Sale at—  
**GRACA & CO.**  
Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street  
[103]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day  
of or preceding the departure of the  
English Mails; also Table of the  
Yearly Approximate Average  
for 36 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1903.

PRICE ..... \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or  
Local Booksellers.



## INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON  
LAGER BEERGOOD  
CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

[15]

MASS OF ERUPTION  
ON HEAD AND FACEBroke Out with Pimples, Spread  
Rapidly, Had to Have Hair Cut  
Close, Looked Dreadful. Used  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment.  
Head and Face Clear.7, New St., Ottery St. Mary, Devon.  
Etc.—"Some time ago my little girl's head  
broke out with one or two tiny pimples  
which spread so rapidly  
that in a short time her  
head and face were one  
mass of eruption. It  
broke into a mass of  
running sores. As soon  
as one would dry up  
another would break out  
in another place, until  
her head was completely  
covered. I had to have all her hair cut  
quite close and the worst about with her  
head covered in handkerchiefs for quite six  
weeks. It looked dreadful and I never ex-  
pected to see her head clear again."I used various things but nothing  
would do it any good until reading  
an account of a cure by Cuticura Soap and  
Ointment. I thought I would give them a  
trial. It yielded to the treatment. I had  
only one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one  
box of Cuticura Ointment and before I had  
finished using them her head and face were  
clear. I have never seen any sign of its  
return." (Signed) E. Simmons, Jan. 29, '14.Samples Free by Post  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold  
everywhere. A single set is often sufficient.  
Sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book free  
from nearest depot. Address: F. New-  
berry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London,  
or Potter D. & Co. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.

[68-7]

A NEW PAINT FOR THE EAST.

## "CYGNITE"

(Registered.)

"CYGNITE" is a new white paint  
ready for the brush specially prepared for  
Tropical climates.IT is common knowledge among users  
of White Leads and Zincs that they will  
not stand outside exposure in hot climates."CYGNITE" does not assume that  
glassy condition of White Zinc or the  
powdery off effect of White Lead."CYGNITE" is ideal for Household  
or Hospital, Yacht or Bungalow decora-  
tion.Stocked by the manufacturers in  
handy pots of 7lbs. nett.WILKINSON,  
HEYWOOD &  
CLARK LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH)

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

[106-1]

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF  
CHINA.

## ANNUAL MEETING AT SHANGHAI.

Under the presidency of Mr. W. S. Emens, the annual meeting of the American Association of China was held on December 28th in the court-room of the U.S. Court for China. The meeting was largely attended.

The Committee's report on the year's working was submitted as follows:—

The Committee which you elected at the last annual meeting has served throughout the year with but one change in its personnel. Mr. W. H. Dietrich upon leaving Shanghai in September was compelled to resign, and his place on the Committee and as Treasurer was filled, at the Committee's invitation, by Mr. J. W. Gallagher.

We have to record with deep regret the death this month of Hon. W. W. Rockhill, formerly U.S. Minister at Peking. His valuable services in that important office and his aid to our Association will long be remembered by us. Mr. Rockhill had been an honorary member of the Association for nearly fourteen years—since April, 1901.

We have added five new members to our resident membership during the year, but the Committee feels that in our growing American community this represents but a small fraction of those who might join if a little personal solicitation were made.

Our present membership stands at:—Honorary, 2; Resident, 102; Non-Resident, 73.

Our National holidays have received attention and the customary celebrations have taken place on Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day.

In January we had the pleasure of welcoming our new Consul-General, Hon. Thomas Sammons, and in February Hon. C. S. Lobingier arrived to take his seat as Judge of the United States Court for China.

Your Committee has been actively engaged during the year in efforts to bring before the Department of State and Congress the desirability and urgency of purchasing the site now occupied by the Consulate, Court and Post Office. In these efforts we have had the valuable assistance of our Consul-General. We learned that everything possible was done at Washington to secure favourable action when the Appropriation Bill for the Diplomatic and Consular Service was before Congress. In the form in which this bill passed the House there was no provision made for Consular premises at Shanghai, but when it was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations it contained a Senate Amendment appropriating an amount for the acquisition of Consular premises at Shanghai. The Senate, however, struck out a number of appropriations which the House Bill carried, among others the acquisition of Embassy premises at Mexico City, Tokio and Bern, Switzerland. When the Bill finally got into Conference, a compromise was reached by which the appropriations for the Embassy premises at Mexico City and Tokio were adopted and the appropriations for Bern and Shanghai were abandoned. Further efforts have since been made by your Committee, and it is hoped that the present Congress will have passed the necessary appropriation for Shanghai before its adjournment at the end of what must necessarily be a comparatively short session.

## CONDITIONS IN CHINA REVIEWED.

During the year under review there has been very little encouragement for the American business man in China. So far as China is concerned a much more optimistic view of her progress and present state in finance and government activities must be taken, than could have been held a year ago. Then the country was just recovering from a revolution and the defeated rebels were believed to be planning another outbreak. Owing to the large stocks of goods held at all of the treaty ports the movement of which was rendered impossible by the disturbed state of the country and the inability of the Chinese to finance purchases, commerce had come almost to a standstill.

This condition continued almost until the outbreak of the war in Europe, at the beginning of August. At first it was expected that the war would bring about the stoppage of shipments to China. This would have been to the advantage of the merchant so far as the clearing of his stocks was concerned. There has been, however, but little interruption in the traffic between American and British ports and China. As a result of the war the export of Chinese produce came temporarily to a standstill. This situation has eased somewhat and some exports are going out in fair amounts, but in some instances at quite a reduction from normal prices. The export of Chinese produce to the United States is a subject which at the moment presents new and interesting features created by the war in Europe, which has temporarily at least closed important markets, and the opening of the Panama Canal.

Turning to China, we find a much better state of affairs. The Salt Gabelle, of which so many were dubious, has met not only the interest charges against it, but has returned an excess of several millions which can be applied to meet deficits in other funds, due to the partial stoppage of commerce. Purely governmental finance has also shown great improvement and the provinces are now contributing to the Central Government in steadily increasing amounts, so that the time is in sight when China's finances will be on a footing where no further loans will be necessary for administrative purposes. Not only has the Government been able to effect considerable economy in its own inner circles, but there has been improvement made in the Provincial Administrations. The relations between the Central Government and the provinces are gradually being adjusted.

## HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Yuan Shih-kai has proved his ability, and it is now appearing that the coun-  
cillors surrounding him are men who have  
at heart and are doing everything possible  
to promote the economic and social welfare  
of the country. Therefore it would not  
seem to be beyond the realm of probability  
that unless outside influence disturb  
China, her advance in all material lines  
is assured. This has a most important  
bearing on the question of continuance of  
business as those who have passed through  
the depression caused by the Revolution  
and the late rebellion will admit, and its  
influence on the future expansion of  
business is no less great as the purchasing  
power of the people greatly increases in  
every succeeding year of peace.

## THE TRADE OF AMERICA WITH CHINA.

The situation for increase of trade there-  
fore is satisfactory, but as for the increase  
of the trade of the United States—that is  
another matter. That the Government in  
Washington is taking a serious view of  
foreign trade is evidenced by the recent  
appointment of commercial attachés,  
including one to China, Mr. Julian H.  
Arnold, for many years in the Consular  
service. The outcry against "dollar  
diplomacy" started in the Roosevelt  
administration. It was originally  
directed against those who were alleged to  
be trying to grasp the trade of various  
South and Central American republics,  
by securing control of their resources  
through loans on advantageous terms, with  
the connivance of corrupt officials of the  
weaker countries, and it seems to have  
been continued early in the present  
Administration not only to include busi-  
ness of that nature but to apply to mer-  
chants like ourselves whose interests and  
efforts are for a perfectly legitimate  
expansion of American trade.This was shown in the statement of one  
of the diplomatic officials now in the Far  
East who said that the American business  
man must stand on his own feet and not  
expect the Government to go around the  
world waving a big stick whenever an  
American dollar was in danger. This  
statement was a reflection of the general  
attitude in Washington, but that view has  
been largely modified by the necessity for  
commercial expansion and the recognition  
of the fact that the prosperity of our  
people is in a large measure dependent  
upon the activity of the American mer-  
chant in foreign lands.Therefore the appointment of commer-  
cial attachés is most encouraging, as it  
gives the man in foreign lands a court of  
first instance to which he can present any  
difficulties arising with a possibility of  
having them heard and intelligently re-  
ported on to Washington, whereas direct  
appeals or those made through houses at  
home are regarded askance, as being pre-  
judiced with self-interest. But the  
location of this attaché in Peking, we  
believe, is a serious mistake. Shanghai is  
the proper place, for here the bulk of the  
business of China is done, and not at  
Peking. The commercial attaché should  
be here and immediately accessible to the  
merchants in whose interests he is work-  
ing. The value of personal contact cannot  
be over-estimated by the merchant.

## JAPAN AND THE "OPEN DOOR."

Turning now from trade in general to  
some particular considerations—what is  
the outlook? American cottons formerly  
held a premier position in Manchuria.  
Under Russian occupation every nation  
stood on an equal footing in Manchuria.  
The same duties and charges were assessed  
against all and facilities for distributing  
goods and doing business in general were  
satisfactory. Now it is all changed.  
Under Japanese administration, no chance  
to advance its own trade is overlooked  
and to competitors the means taken appear  
to be a departure from fair trading. In  
fact they constitute a most serious viola-  
tion of the open door principle on which  
the diplomacy of the United States in  
China is based. Japanese competition  
takes the form of a system of rebates not  
only in freight and steamer rates, but in  
remission of duties and charges which are  
assessed against all other nations. In  
addition to this many forms of petty  
annoyances have been worked out for the  
non-Japanese trader, and the imitation of  
established trade-marks is common.Now that the Japanese are in Shantung,  
not the mere foothold that the Germans  
held at Tsingtau, but with an apparent  
determination to dominate the Province,  
the same tactics may be expected, since it  
would be exactly in line with the course  
employed in Korea and Manchuria. With  
Dairen on the Northern promontory and  
Tsingtau on the Southern, Japan has  
secured a potential control of the trade of  
North China from the Russian frontier  
to the Yangtze, upon which valley her  
traders have long cast covetous eyes. In  
this connection it has become apparent  
that not only ourselves, but other  
nationalities, face a loss of trade.In iron and steel products conditions  
are on a different basis, but scarcely less  
disadvantageous to the American. Here  
also the open door is largely a myth, for  
even with open bidding on railway  
materials, rails and rolling stock, bridges  
and the like, the specifications are such as  
to give European competitors an immense  
advantage. Unfortunately there is no  
international standard.

## POLICY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

The policy of the United States Govern-  
ment in discouraging the investment of  
American capital in Chinese railways and  
in loans to the Republic has been detri-  
mental to our merchants, but as the  
administration gains a clearer view of the  
situation in China and begins to recognize  
the things that must be done if the United  
States is to share in this vast trade area,  
there are possibilities of some modifica-  
tions of this policy which is believed to  
have been put forth without sufficient  
investigation and, at that, on sentimental  
grounds. This Association should use  
every means in its power to awaken the  
Government in Washington, through what-  
ever means it can find, to the necessity  
for a more vigorous policy in China to  
secure for us and to hold open when  
secured as liberal advantages for the  
extension of our trade as are now enjoyed  
by other nationalities.

## THE AGENCY QUESTION.

A potent element in securing the sales  
of their product in foreign countries that  
is often overlooked by the manufacturer  
at home is the placing of his agencies  
wherever possible in the hands of Ameri-  
cans. As it is now, some products that  
might be enjoying a wide field are now  
being restricted by being in the hands of  
those who—other considerations being  
equal—naturally prefer to promote the  
sale of their own nationalities. Efforts to  
bring this home to the United States  
manufacturer should be made, as he stands  
a chance of having his product blanketed  
by the agency being in the hands of one  
who holds it merely to prevent competi-  
tion with goods made by one of his own  
nationality.

## AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

America's work for China is now being  
extended in two widely separated fields.  
One is in the development of the petroleum  
deposits in Shensi, and the other the Hwai  
River conservancy project. In the former,  
the Standard Oil Company has already  
begun drilling and the progress of the  
work, whose successful conclusion means  
so much for China, is being watched with  
keenest interest. If successful, the indus-  
trial problems of China will be nearer a  
solution than ever before and the immense  
stimulus which cheap and easily trans-  
ported fuel always gives to manufacturing,  
should bring about an immense increase  
in every line of industry.Regarding the Hwai River project, this  
is a plan to reclaim an area of land  
variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000  
square miles (the latter estimate being  
that of the Shanghai Engineering Society)  
of land now worthless and to render  
immune from floods a further vast tract  
said to contain upwards of 17,000 square  
miles. The report of Colonel William L.  
Sibert, sent out to determine the  
feasibility of the project, is now in the  
hands of the Red Cross Society. Colonel  
Sibert refused to state his findings while  
in Shanghai, but as his anxiety seemed to  
those who questioned him rather regarding  
the funds than the engineering difficulties,  
it is probable that the project will be put  
through.The report was adopted, as also was the  
financial report submitted by Mr. J. W.  
Gallagher (Hon. Treasurer). The election  
of officers then took place as follows:—  
President, Mr. W. A. Reed; Vice-Presi-  
dent, Mr. O. H. Ritter; Secretary, Mr.  
James B. Davies; and Hon. Treasurer,  
Mr. J. W. Gallagher.The new executive committee was chosen  
as follows:—Messrs. S. Fessenden, W. T.  
Findley, J. W. Gallagher, C. S. F. Lin-  
coln, W. H. Lunt, W. A. Reed, C. C.  
Baldwin, J. J. Connell, O. H. Ritter, J. C.  
Shengle and James B. Davies.A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to  
the retiring President and members of the  
Executive Committee.—Shanghai Mer-  
cury.

## CHINA'S WAR MATERIALS.

The Chinese Government manufactures  
no high explosives, but purchases them  
from abroad, chiefly from Germany and  
Austria. This business is handled chiefly  
through German firms established in Pek-  
ing and Tientsin, which make a specialty  
of supplying war materials to the Chinese  
Government. The Government has 15  
arsenals located throughout the country.  
Some of these are not running at present  
and it is stated that none are running to  
their utmost capacity. These arsenals are  
situated in the following cities: Canton,  
Kwangtung Province; Chengtu, Szechuan  
Province; Foochow, Fukien Province;  
Hanyang, Hupeh Province; Hangchow,  
Chekiang Province; Kaifeng, Honan  
Province; Lanchow, Kansu Province;  
Nanking, Kiangsu Province; Sianfu,  
Shensi Province; Shanghai, Kiangsu  
Province; Taiyuanfu, Shansi Province;  
Province; Tientsin, Shantung Province;  
Tsinan, Shantung Province; Urumtsi,  
Sinkiang Province; Yunnanfu, Yunnan  
Province. The largest powder factory  
operated by the Government is in con-  
nection with the Canton Arsenal. Here both  
smokeless powder and black powder are  
manufactured. In addition there are a  
few small arsenals that manufacture black  
powder of an inferior grade. One of these  
is at Kaifeng and another at Yunnanfu.  
However, the Government purchases most  
of its smokeless powder abroad and also a  
fairly large quantity of black powder.  
There is no Government bureau or depart-  
ment which has charge of the purchase of  
supplies of war materials. When war  
materials are needed the military  
organization concerned makes a petition  
to the Board of War, which, after giving  
its consent, makes the necessary arrange-  
ments for the purchase.—Far Eastern  
Review.TREATMENT OF GERMAN  
PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.Writing on December 17th the Harbin  
correspondent of the N.Y. Daily News  
said:—Another 10,000 prisoners of war are ex-  
pected to pass through Harbin in the  
course of a week, en route for the Ussuri  
District, and it seems probable that the  
authorities will continue to make these  
shipments of human freight to the eastern  
outposts of their Empire. There is plenty  
of room and the expense of maintenance,  
once their destination is reached, is con-  
siderably lower than in the west; besides  
there is plenty of demand for labour,  
which can be utilized at a minimum  
cost.The wild stories that are being sent  
from the United States about the treat-  
ment of prisoners sent to Siberia by the  
Russians are absolute fabrications. They  
are both well-fed and warmly housed in  
the trains. Of course many are raggedly  
clad, but with such numbers to look after  
the authorities cannot right matters en-  
tirely at once. From personal observa-  
tion and contact with the prisoners in  
question I know that the sullenness and  
ill-will borne by many of the Germans  
from Northern Germany is excessive, and  
some irresponsible observers have taken  
the views of these individuals, who have  
only themselves to blame. As prisoners  
of war they should make the best of  
things, just as the Austrians are doing.

## INTIMATIONS

LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

CHUBB'S AND PHILLIP'S  
STEEL SAFES.

## WARNING

INSURE YOUR VALUABLES AND DOCUMENTS AGAINST LOSS BY  
FIRE OR BURGLARY  
BY PURCHASING A GOOD SAFE, WHICH WE CAN SUPPLY

## CHUBB'S

BRASS DETECTOR  
AND GALVANIZED  
PADLOCKS.

CASH AND DEED BOXES.

## YALE

LOCKS AND LATCHES.

## CABINET LOCKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHUBB'S  
PATENT LOCKING BARS FOR  
GODOWN DOORS.  
CANNOT BE WRENCHED OFF. DUST-PROOF.  
NO PADLOCKS ARE REQUIRED WITH THESE.  
INSPECTION INVITED.

## REMINGTON JUNIOR.

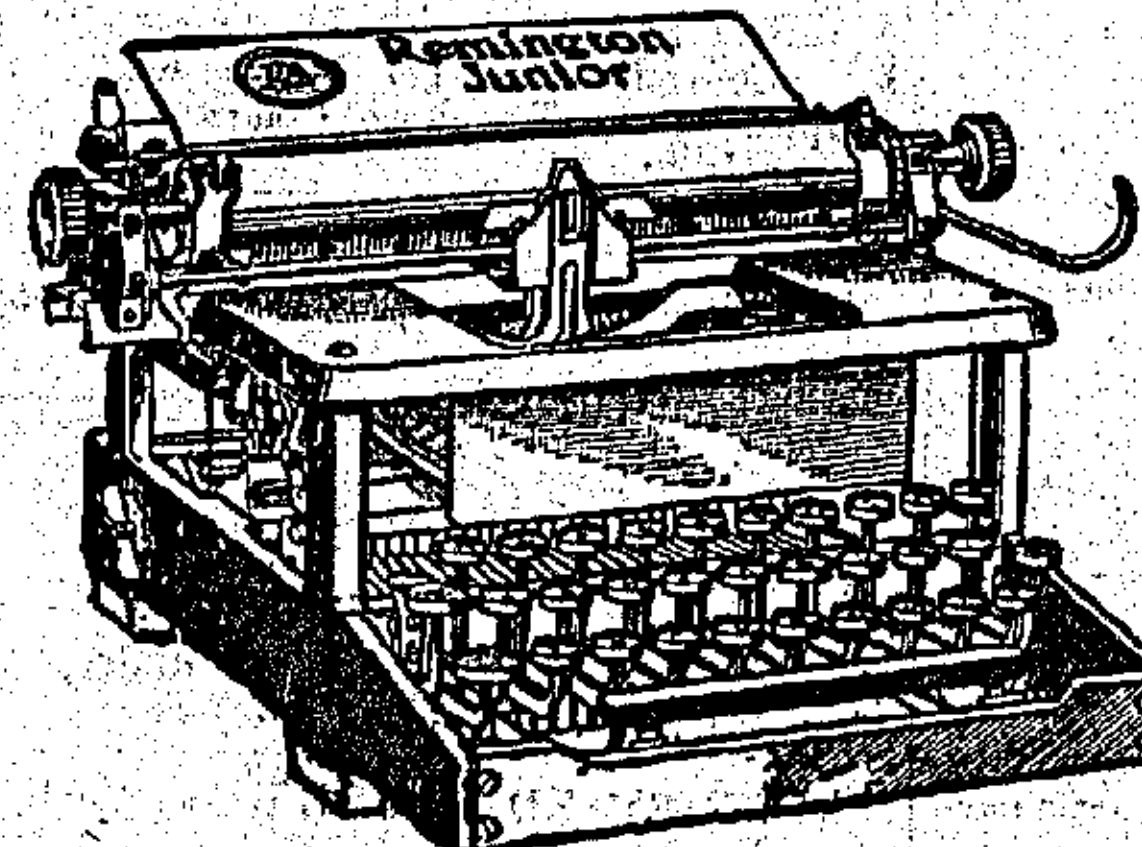
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

## "THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS,  
DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN,  
ETC., ETC.

## SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.

The Remington "JUNIOR" is  
a Typewriter of true Remington  
quality, but is smaller, lighter and  
more compact and portable than the  
Standard Remington Model. It  
embodies the latest Remington ideas  
in Remington construction: visible  
writing, back spacer, automatic  
ribbon movement, improved paper  
feed, and release, etc., etc.It is swift and easy, does beautiful  
work and is so simple in construction  
that its skilled operation is quickly  
learned by anybody. No lessons  
needed. Though just as well made  
as any of the regular models, its  
price is only about half of the  
Standard Models.It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and  
have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements  
are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

## REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[50]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

## SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

## SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY  
CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer  
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

## DONNELLY &amp; WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[49]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE Company's Steamship

"DUMBEA" will be despatched for MARSEILLES, without transshipment, on SATURDAY, 23rd January, at 1 P.M. Ports of Call: SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID. P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [2]

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned Lessee of the Business of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS and CHUNG NGOI SAN FO Cashed on 31st December, 1914. D. WARREN SMITH. Hongkong, 31st December, 1914. [122]

## NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern, the Underigned will as from the 1st day of January, 1915, carry on Business as Import, Export, Merchant and Commission Agent under his own name, having severed all connections with the firm of P. SOFFIETTI & Co. A. GALLOTTI. Hongkong, 31st December, 1914. [124]

## NOTICE.

MR. GERALD GEORGE WOOD has This Day been admitted as a Partner in our Firm. LEIGH & ORANGE. Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [137]

## NOTICE.

WE, THE KWONG ON S.S. CO., LTD., of No. 240, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, hereby give Notice that in consequence of having built the S.S. "TAI ON," we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "TAI ON" of HONGKONG, Official number 7858, of gross tonnage 705.73 tons, register tonnage 438.21 tons, heretofore owned by THE KWONG ON S.S. CO., LTD., of 240, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, for permission to change her name to "NAM HOI" and to have her registered in that name at the port of HONGKONG as owned by THE KWONG ON S.S. CO., LTD. Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the date of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong this 30th day of December, 1914. [107]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Underigned has been REMOVED to No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor. N. MODY & Co. Hongkong, 31st December, 1914. [130]

## WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the HONGKONG CLUB. Must be single. Apply with particulars of qualifications to—THE CHAIRMAN, HONGKONG CLUB. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. [89]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 7th January, 1915, at 10 A.M. at H.M. NAVAL YARD, and at the Kowloon Depot, One 125 foot STEAM LAUNCH (Hull only) One STEAM FIRE ENGINE and One 54 foot COAL-LIGHTER (carrying capacity 150 tons).

## OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES.

Comprising:—OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES—SHIPS' COMPASSES, BOILER WITH MO. NTING, ETC., FAN ENGINES, COMPOUND HORIZONTAL ENGINE, CAPSTAN AND ENGINE, OIL ENGINE WITH TANK, CYLINDERS, SURFACE CONDENSERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINE AND DYNAMO, STEEL WINCHES, FEED PUMPS, STEEL FLOATS, SLIDE VALVES, PROPELLERS, AIR COMPRESSOR, CANVAS LERS, LEATHER HOSES, STAGE LASHING, COIR CORDAGE, PAPER STUFF, CANVAS BAGS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, READING AND TABLE LAMPS, OATS, OARS (Ash and Fir), CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS, PUN-KARPS, STEEL TOOLS, ELECTRIC CABLE, OLD CHAIN CABLE, OLD IRON AND STEEL, MINERAL AND OLIVE OIL, ETC., ETC. OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS, (A QUANTITY OF ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES AND TABLE LINEN), IMPLEMENTS, SEAMEN'S MESS UTENSILS, OAK STAVES, ETC., ETC. AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMERICAN FLOUR. TERMS OF SALE:—As detailed in the Catalogue. HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [61]

## TO LET

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE. Furnished. H. E. POLLOCK, Apply—5, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [53]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired. Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete Installation of Electric Lights including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately. RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court. For further particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZER, 10, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kestford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Tennis Court. Apply—ABBATOON V. APCAR & Co. Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [54]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND BOOMS including a Fine Commodious Suite. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. GODOWN, No. 2, Lee House Street. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

## TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company. Apply to—THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [56]

## TO LET.

FILATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

## TO LET.

NO. 183, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS." Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

## TO LET.

NO. 18, BELLIOS TERRACE. "ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915. No. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS) Furnished. "KIRKENDON" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak. "BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path. No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. [43]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. 1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

## INTIMATIONS

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## CHAMPAGNE

## DE

## St. MARCEAUX &amp; Co.

## REIMS

## VIN—BETTER AND VERY DRY VINTAGE 1906.

## PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts. - - - \$63.00  
2 " Pints - - - \$65.00  
4 " Splits - - - \$68.00

## CHAMPAGNE

## DE St. MARCEAUX &amp; Co.

## GUARANTEED VINTAGE WINE.

It is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe to-day, and invariably figures on the menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by Ruling Monarchs, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, etc., etc.

## CREME

## D'EPERNAY

## A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE QUALITY.

## PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts. - - - \$86.80  
2 " Pints - - - \$39.00  
4 " Splits - - - \$41.20

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 7TH, 1915.

## CHINA AND MONGOLIA.

It is becoming more and more difficult to understand the exact state of affairs with regard to Outer Mongolia, and the particulars that have been given to the world as explaining the reasons for the failure of the Kiahtia Conference only make confusion worse confounded, for they appear to go altogether outside the terms of reference as defined in the Russo-Chinese Agreement. The Notes exchanged on November 5th of last year between M. KRUPENSKY and Sun Pao-chai practically amounted to an acceptance by China of the Unga Convention, and left only the details to be decided by the tripartite Conference. China recognized the autonomy of Outer Mongolia, and Russia acknowledged China's suzerainty over the HURUKHU territories, and it was further stipulated that the Mongolians should be independent of China in all internal administration and in all matters relating to their trade and industries. It was understood at the time that the real point with which the Conference would be concerned was the delimitation of the territory to which these stipulations should apply, and if the Conference had come to a deadlock in this connection, there would have been no cause for surprise. The same difficulty might, indeed, have been anticipated as that which wrecked the Home Rule Conference at Buckingham Palace. The Mongolian contention was that the HURUKHU's rule extended over the whole of Khalka, while the Chinese Government wished to limit autonomous Mongolia to the four northern aimaks. It would have been an insuperable stumbling-block, though there was no essential reason why it should; but the reasons now given for the failure of the Conference were in effect decided a year and more ago. Whether the Chinese or the Mongolian delegates are to blame for this failure does not appear clearly—the responsibility, indeed, would seem to be fairly divided. We are told that Prince SAIR-NORIN, the representative of Mongolia, opposed the compulsory introduction

of the Gregorian calendar, and in this he was certainly justified, for the calendar system of a State is clearly a matter of internal administration, and for China to attempt to force on Mongolia a system only nominally her own was an infringement of the latter's autonomy. On the other hand, the Mongolian delegate is reported to have objected to the Conference handling the boundary question at all, in spite of the fact that it had met to do little else. Russia, too, had given Mongolia a clear warning of her attitude in this connection. Speaking in the Duma last May, M. Sazonoff said, "The HURUKHU and its Ministers imagined themselves able to wrest the whole territory from China, with Russia's military and financial support, although this territory is only partly populated with Mongols. . . . It is obvious that we could not and cannot encourage these impossible dreams, which must inevitably be dispelled by contact with reality." Russia's position has been clear and unmistakable from the beginning, being practically the same as that of Great Britain with regard to the Tibetan question. More than eighteen months ago, M. KRUPENSKY stated that Russia did not insist on the independence of Outer Mongolia, but merely required China to recognize the territory as autonomous, to agree not to send Chinese immigrants to Mongolia, and not to interfere with trade or other internal matters. Russia at the same time being perfectly willing to agree to China's control of Mongolia's international relations. It is, perhaps, a safe surmise that the real reason of the present deadlock is that Russia has not been able to devote full attention to the problem of late and that her guiding hand no longer makes itself felt, the Chinese Government has made a fresh attempt to reduce Outer Mongolia to a position in which, so far from being autonomous under Chinese suzerainty, it would possess far less independence than a British self-governing colony, and that from the same causes the Mongolian representatives have assumed an avowedly intransigent attitude. The most hopeful feature is the fact that China now looks to Russia to solve the difficulty for her: in the interests of good order and of the security of China's northern frontier from marauding bands, it is essential that it should be left pending no longer. No influence could do so much as Russia's to bring about a reconciliation between the divergent claims of the HURUKHU and of the Chinese Government, and it is very gratifying to find that the latter is prepared to trust to our ally.

A son of Mr. E. C. V. Bowra, a Commissioner in the Chinese Customs service, has passed eighth in a recent list of passes at Woolwich.

The Chinese Ministry of Finance has raised one million dollars to meet the expenses of the Imperial Family as granted to the latter by the Favourable Treatment Treaty.

His Excellency J. Batalha de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister, leaves Peking this week on a tour of inspection of the Consulates in China. He will be accompanied by Madame Batalha de Freitas.

From the beginning of the year the Chinese Government decided to change the residences of several of the provincial Governors. Among the changes enumerated is that of the Governor of Fukien, who is required to reside at Amoy.

Imposing ceremonies marked the celebration in Manila last Wednesday of the eighteenth anniversary of the death of Dr. Jose Rizal, the foremost Filipino patriot and martyr. His countrymen tenderly laid a wreath of floral tributes to his memory at the base of Rizal's monument on the Luneta.

Paul Grossmann, formerly Chief Engineer of the Manila Gas Corporation, who was a resident of Manila from 1912 to 1914, has been decorated with the Iron Cross for bravery in battle in France. Grossmann is a first lieutenant of the reserve infantry and chief of a company of the Haxonian regiment.

A Hankow contemporary states that while Sir John Jordan was a guest at the British Consulate in Nanking on his way river a burglar broke in and succeeded in getting safely away with the Consul's store of silver plate. A few days previously the railway office at Nanking was burglarized and a large sum of money stolen.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang, formerly Chinese Minister to Washington, is expected at Manila on the 28th inst. and will be the guest of Bishop Brent. Dr. Wu Ting Fang is President of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, and he is going to Manila to visit the carnival games, with a view to observing American methods of management as applied to athletics in the Orient.

With a view to developing the silk and tea trade, the Chinese Government proposes to establish a Silk and Tea Department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This new office, it is stated, will be the sole organ for introducing the various scientific and improved methods of producing and preparing these two staple products of the country in order to increase their export trade.

An unique compliment, writes our Peking correspondent, was bestowed upon the British troops departing from Peking recently, when, in addition to representatives from the French Legation Guards and Russian Legation Guards, not to speak of a few Americans, a Chinese band was present and played appropriate music. The men and officers got a hearty send-off from the British community, and cheers were called for by the soldiers for Colonel Koo and also for the Volunteers, the latter having subscribed for a little present of tobacco for each man.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

## THE MATRICULATION RESULTS.

A few days ago we published a list of the twenty-one successful candidates at this examination. There were thirty-one entries, which is a greater number than in December last year, but hardly as many as the July examination. Of the twenty-one successful candidates, fifteen entered for Engineering, five for Arts and one for Medicine. Since the University commenced work in 1912 a total of 179 undergraduates have entered. Some of these were licentiates of the Old College of Medicine, and some presented certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge local Examinations, which exempted them from the University Matriculation. Of the 179 who have matriculated, ninety-three have selected Engineering, forty-one Medicine and thirty-five Arts. The Medical students, however, include those who have studied four and five years, while the senior Engineering and Arts students have been at work for less than three years. Another noticeable feature of the examination results is that the twenty-one successful candidates for matriculation are representative of seventeen different schools. These new undergraduates come from Bangkok, Straits Settlements, Chihli, Shanghai, Swatow, etc. It must be very gratifying to the University authorities to know that students are coming from all parts of China to this British Colony for a University Education.

## "SNOW-WHITE AND THE FROG-PRINCE."

Yesterday's matinee performance of this enchanting fairy ballet met with unqualified success. The crowded audience was largely composed of the juvenile element, whose delight was unbounded. They revelled in the riot of colours, gazed enraptured at the charmingly artistic scenery and wonderful dresses, wide-eyed watched the pretty dancing of the little fairies—and most probably, fervently wished they were fairies too. While they listened to the music and the most exquisite music and the most beautiful singing, they were always the first and the last to applaud the enthusiastic "Froggie," from first, as little fairies, to the last, as the repulsive-looking frog, to the last, as the triumphant, splendid Prince, won the children's hearts, while but little less popular were the "Little Miners" and the "Bunnies," as they were heard to be called.

H.E. the Governor and Lady May, together with the Misses May, attended this performance. By special request, and owing to its great success, "Snow-White" will be produced again on Saturday evening.

## SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following minutes of a committee meeting held on the 28th December, 1914, have been forwarded for publication:—Present: Messrs. Lanning (Chairman), Carey, Hogg, Kitching and the Secretary (Mr. Matheson).

SEPTIC TANK FOR BANK OF TAIWAN. A letter from Messrs. Purnell & Paget applying for permission to install a septic tank in the Bank of Taiwan building was laid before the meeting, and as the Council's Health Officer had passed the plans and specifications with a few minor alterations and suggestions, permission was granted.

WATERWORKS' JETTY. The CHAIRMAN stated that he had instructed Messrs. Thomas, Adams & Wood to have the rubbing pieces on the jetty renewed at a cost of \$55.

FIRE BRIGADE. Mr. Keating has resigned on leaving the port, and Mr. J. C. Catto is to be asked to take over the duties of superintendent.

SWIMMING BATH CLUB. A letter dated December 16th from the Chairman, which had been circulated, and the committee was further discussed, and it was decided to reply that the Council regretted they cannot see their way to reduce the fee for water, but would recommend the incoming Council that the Club may be met by giving them the same rate next year, but the number of fills to be reduced.

## A HOUSEKEEPER'S WORRIES

## MANAGER OF THE BANK OF CANTON SUEB.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before the Puisse Judge, Mr. J. D. F. Mulder, manager of the Bank of Canton, was defendant in an action in which Miss M. d'Almada, 82, Wanchai Road, claimed \$113.74, made up of \$83.74, goods paid for on and behalf of defendant and at his request; \$15 for one month's wages; and \$15 in lieu of a month's notice. Plaintiff also claimed the return of a blue serge blanket, a blouse and scarf, a red blanket, two Japanese screens, and an embroidered frame, or the sum of \$75, their value.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner was for plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Mason defended.

Mr. Gardiner explained that at one time plaintiff acted as sempstress to Mrs. Mulder, and before she left for England in May it was arranged that during Mrs. Mulder's absence plaintiff should act as housekeeper at a salary of \$15 per month, and with board and lodging. Plaintiff ordered provisions, and generally superintended the servants and the catering until July 25th, when she was dismissed. She had received, during the time she acted as housekeeper, sums amounting to \$200 with which to pay bills. When plaintiff left there was a sum of \$83.74 owing to a comrade, from whom plaintiff had ordered the goods for the house. That account was made out in the defendant's name, and as the comrade pressed for the amount plaintiff gave the comrade an I.O.U. When plaintiff was dismissed she handed defendant the account, and he gave her \$50 for which plaintiff tendered a receipt. Another document had been produced by the other side, but it was denied that the plaintiff ever signed it, as was alleged. When plaintiff was dismissed she was forbidden to go into the drying-room, into which certain of her belongings were taken when Mr. C. F. Mason came to stay at the house. These things plaintiff was now claiming, along with the money owing.

In the course of her evidence, plaintiff alleged that she was dismissed for no reason—no reason was given her—and that when she left the sum mentioned was owing. She wanted to take her clothes away, but this was not allowed, and she was sent away "like a dog." Subsequently she went to Mr. Mason's office and asked him to endeavour to persuade Mr. Mulder to let her have the money which was due and also the clothing. He said, "Well, Mary, I will see what I can do for you," and eventually he told her that she had better go to the Bank of Canton and see Mr. Mulder. This she did, but as soon as defendant saw her he "waved her" out of the place. Plaintiff also alleged that when Mrs. Mulder left for England it was agreed that Mr. Mulder and Mr. Mason should pay her \$40 each, for which sum she was to board them, but these sums were not paid, and were always disputed, being mixed up with kitchen utensils and all that sort of thing.

Replying to Mr. Mason, plaintiff affirmed that it was arranged that she should act as housekeeper and pay all the bills. It was not her own suggestion that Mr. Mulder and himself should pay her \$40 each for board.

Mr. Mason—Well, it was so, and you were told that it would not do; that \$40 was not sufficient.

Plaintiff, further cross-examined, said that so far as she was aware they were a "very happy household" when she was housekeeper—only one collie died. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mason—And one collie left because you alleged he had taken some things; he left before anything could be really found out. Now, is it not a fact that you could not get on with the boys; they were always leaving because of your domineering ways, and you were eventually told to keep your place, and to leave the boys alone?

Plaintiff denied this. Mr. Mason—And it was because of that you got into a temper and said you would leave?—Mr. Mulder told me to go, and gave me only two days notice, though it was arranged that a month's notice should be given.

Mr. Mason—And you had another habit which was distasteful: you would persist in sleeping in the dining-room at nights, whereas you had a room to go to, and when Mr. Mulder told you not to do this you rushed into a temper.

At this stage Mr. Mason said that he intended to call the defendant, two servants in the house, and also give evidence himself, and the case was accordingly adjourned until Wednesday next.

A typhoon warning was received by the American Consulate-General yesterday afternoon from the Manila Observatory reporting a cyclone or typhoon, E. of Formosa, moving N.



# THE WAR.

## TURKISH DEBACLE IN CAUCASUS.

### ENTIRE ARMY CORPS SURRENDERS.

### GERMANY AGREES TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS UNFIT FOR FURTHER SERVICE.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TURKS CRUSHED IN TRANS-CAUCASIA.

#### RUSSIANS CAPTURE AN ENTIRE ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, January 6th.  
5.55 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says:—  
We have gained a decisive victory over the Turks at Sarykamysh, capturing the entire Turkish Ninth Army Corps. The pursuit continues. Elsewhere the Turks are in full rout.

9 p.m.

A further Petrograd communiqué says:—  
The victory over the Turks is complete. The General Commanding was captured, and also three Divisional Commanders. We are vigorously pursuing another Corps, which has scattered.

#### TURKISH FORCE'S TERRIBLE PREDICAMENT.

LONDON, January 6th.  
3.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says:—  
Remnants of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus are threatened with disaster in their disorderly flight. They are almost surrounded by the Russians, who hold the main road. The Turks are frantically striving to find an outlet, but are faced by snow-covered passes.

#### FAR-REACHING POLITICAL RESULTS.

LONDON, January 6th.  
5.35 a.m.

The papers emphasize the importance of the Russian victory, which, they say, is likely to have far-reaching political results.

The latest Russian communiqué fully confirms the Turkish debacle. The Russians have captured an immense quantity of guns, mitrailleuses, ammunition, and supplies. The Turkish losses in killed and wounded are enormous.

#### GENERAL JOFFRE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

#### "ALLIES NOW PREPARING FOR FINAL VICTORY."

LONDON, January 6th.  
2.25 a.m.

The Grand Duke Nicholas (Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army) and General Joffre (Commander-in-Chief of the French Army) have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the Russian victory. General Joffre added to his congratulations:—"The Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory."

#### COSSACKS FALL UPON AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, January 6th.  
3.15 a.m.

Russian cavalry attacked retreating Austrians in the Uzok Pass, falling upon their flanks and rear, after negotiating mountain paths deep with snow, amid a blizzard.

The Russians captured ten officers, including the commander of the Austrian detachment, and 450 men.

#### NO CHANGE IN POLAND AND GALICIA.

LONDON, January 6th.  
3.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says:—  
Artillery and rifle fire continued on the left bank of the Vistula, and there have been isolated encounters near Bolimoff. There is no material change in Galicia.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

#### HOW TURKEY BECAME EMBROILED.

#### UNDERHAND AUSTRO-GERMAN METHODS.

The Russian Orange Book just issued deals with events in Constantinople before the war. It describes underhand Austro-German methods for forcing Turkey into the war.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ALLIES PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, January 6th.  
5.30 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:—  
In Belgium, despite the state of the ground, our infantry progressed along the dunes facing Nieuport.

We won, in the region of St. George's, at different points, 200, 300, and 500 metres of ground, carrying houses and trench formations. The Belgian artillery in several places silenced German batteries.

We entirely stopped the enemy's sapping in the region of Notre Dame del Oretter, to the west of Lens, thanks to our mortars and grenades.

The Germans, in the neighbourhood of Lille, exploded one of our trenches and seized it, but an immediate counter-attack made us masters of the situation again.

There was no infantry action from the Oise to the Vosges. There has been artillery fighting in the regions of Craonne and Rheims. Our batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's position in the Valley of Suippes, as well as in the region of Perthes and Beauséjour. The same occurred in Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

We captured in Alsace a village south-east of Col du Bonhomme. The gains obtained on the Thann road have been maintained.

Our heavy artillery, two kilometres eastward of Upper Burnhaupt, silenced the enemy.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

#### FRENCH BOMBS.

PARIS, January 4th.

An Amsterdam telegram states that French aviators dropped bombs on German drilling grounds at Etterbeek, near Brussels, destroying part of a dirigible balloon shed, and killing several soldiers.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH AND GERMAN PRISONERS.

#### THOSE UNFIT FOR FURTHER SERVICE TO BE EXCHANGED.

LONDON, January 6th.  
2.25 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that Germany has agreed to a proposal by Great Britain to exchange prisoners incapacitated from further service, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

#### FRENCH RENTES.

PARIS, January 4th.

French Rentes are standing at 72.50.

#### SERBIANS DESTROY AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE.

PARIS, January 4th.

A Nish dispatch states that Serbian artillery destroyed an enemy aeroplane flying in the direction of Porajevce. The aeroplane fell on the Austrian side of the Danube.

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

#### COTTON INDUSTRIALISTS.

LONDON, December 11th.  
The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation and Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation at a meeting at Manchester agreed to a working arrangement to replace the Brooklands Agreement.

#### THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE OPENED.

LONDON, December 13th.  
The New York Stock Exchange has re-opened for cash trading in 200 approved stocks at minimum prices. Dealing in steel and other so-called International is barred. The Exchange opened and closed strong. Many stocks showed considerable advances.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE KAISER.

WASHINGTON, January 2nd.  
A report received here from Amsterdam says that the Kaiser's condition is serious and that an early operation is imperative.

#### TURKISH WOMEN AND THE WAR.

#### RIOTING AND STONE-THROWING.

CALCUTTA, December 10th.  
A special cable to the Statesman says: The Times Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that refugees at Tiflis from Erzerum describe the local feeling as violently opposed to the war. On the news of the outbreak the hostility of the populace manifested itself by attacks upon the houses of Turkish officials. An active part was played by Turkish women who joined in the rioting and they threw stones. When threatened with reprisals by the guards they rent their garments and paraded the streets, thus compelling the soldiery to retire in obedience to Islamic law and custom. They then marched to the residence of the wali and compelled him to telegraph to Constantinople a vigorously-worded protest against the war.

#### PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

[FROM THE "MANILA GAZETTE."]

WASHINGTON, January 1st.  
Dean C. Worcester at the hearing of views on the Jones Bill before the Senate Committee to-day urged the retention of the Philippines by the United States because of their strategic value in the event of a war with Japan. In order to protect American shores, Mr. Worcester said, the United States requires a naval base in the Far East in order to keep the enemy's ships of war at home. At the present time and under the existing conditions, Japanese troops, he said, could be landed at any point in the Philippines and could easily capture Manila. The island of Corregidor, he believed, could stand a siege of a year. Furthermore, he declared that peonage and slavery are two of the existing evils in the Philippines. Mr. Worcester said that the recent revolt or outbreak in the islands was a sample of what might be expected if independence was granted by the United States. Further, he said that elections would be a farce, and bloodshed and a state of anarchy would follow. Ultimately, he declared, it would result in an anti-foreign aggression.

#### MANILA BUSINESSMEN AND THE INSURRECTIONARY PLOT.

Governor-General Harrison of the Philippine Islands last week received a cablegram from Brigadier-General McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, denying that either Resident Commissioners Manuel E. Arshaw or Manuel Quezon had issued newspaper interviews charging the business-men of Manila with fomenting disorders in the islands in order to defeat the passage of the Jones Bill.

#### FOREIGN TOURISTS IN CHINA.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has lately delivered the following Note to the Ministry of Interior regarding the strict enforcement of treaty provisions in the case of foreign tourists in the various inland cities.

Lately the number of foreign tourists to the interior regions of this country has become greater and greater, and among them there are not a few who behave themselves so improperly that they ignore any restrictions imposed upon them by the treaty provisions. If the local officials are not conversant with the treaties their dealings with such foreigners often result in unpleasant diplomatic disputes. In view of this fact this Ministry has now extracted all the clauses in the treaties regarding the foreign tourists and merchants in interior regions and has compiled them into a book, which, this Ministry thinks, will be serviceable to the local officials for reference, wherever they have any diplomatic question to deal with. With the exception of Shanghai, news-copies of this book have already been distributed to the various local officials, this Ministry requests officials of the compilation of this book and distribute copies of it among them.—Peking Gazette.

#### "KOWTOWING."

The petition of a certain Censor for the rescission of the ceremony of "kowtowing" has been disapproved by the President. The Censor said in the petition that the ceremony of "Kowtowing" was still observed in the abdicated Manchurian Court and also among the Mongolian, Tibetan and Manchurian princes, so that it would not be upholding the dignity of the Chief Executive of the reigning Republic Government if this ceremony was abolished. However, the President considered the "kowtowing" to be inconsistent with democratic ideas. Hence he disapproved the petition.—Peking Daily News.

#### SAILING SHIP ABLAZE IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

#### SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN THE CARGO.

Occasioned, it is believed, by spontaneous combustion, a fire broke out early yesterday in the forward hold of the British four-masted bark, *Drumclough*, which, but for the prompt action of the crew and the Fire Brigade must have been even more disastrous than it was. The vessel, which has been moored off Stonecutter's Island since August last, was to have departed on her 100-days' voyage to New York on Tuesday afternoon, but owing to certain circumstances the Master (Mr. S. Watt) was compelled to keep his vessel in the harbour overnight, intending to leave at daybreak yesterday. Had the vessel been at sea when the effect of the spontaneous combustion showed itself, the predicament of the crew can well be imagined.

As it was, the vessel, which was moored in Kowloon Bay, was quickly reached by the two powerful Fire floats, less than an hour after the alarm had been raised, and water was poured into the burning hold from several hoses. A large party of bluejackets from British craft in the Harbour went on board the *Drumclough* and rendered much assistance to the Fire Brigade and crew, while a number of American sailors held themselves in readiness to give further help if necessary. Much danger attended an attempt to introduce a suction hose through the manhole amidships into the hold for the purpose of taking away some of the enormous amount of water which had been poured into it. The burnt joss-sticks, cassia, etc., which composed part of the cargo, created a pungent and disagreeable odour, and one of the ship's crew was overcome in his endeavour to get the suction hose to work, while a bluejacket who volunteered to perform the task was also rendered unconscious. However, the suction-hose was ultimately lowered, and about 11 o'clock the fire was controlled, and the vessel was towed to the Taikoo Dock wall, with the object of expediting the removal of the cargo, a great part of which had been damaged more by water than by fire. There was quite six feet of water in the hold, and most of the cargo at the bottom was irretrievably damaged.

The Fire Brigade, which was under the command of Commander Beckwith, R.N. (Assistant-Superintendent in charge of fire floats) and Station Officer Lam, deserve the utmost credit for their splendid work, which was well seconded by the bluejackets and the crew of the ship. The cargo of the *Drumclough* consisted of the following:—Cassia, 15,500 packages; joss-sticks, 2,250; ginger, 1,750; say 100 straw cuffs, 250; mulling, 5,170; palm leaf fans, 2,499; split bamboo, 800. The cargo came from Canton, and practically the whole of it was on board three weeks ago. The total value of the cargo is estimated at considerably over \$100,000. Strenuous efforts are being made to discharge the cargo as speedily as possible, and while the cassia and joss-sticks have been absolutely destroyed, it is hoped that some of the other goods will still be marketable. The *Drumclough* was built at Greenock in 1883, and is more or less familiar to Hongkong residents. She flies the British flag, has a registered tonnage of 1,909 and is owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd. Her crew numbers 27, the majority being Asiatics.

#### PLASTIC NATIONS.

#### INTERESTING ADDRESS AT THE CITY HALL.

Mr. E. T. Williams was the speaker at last night's meeting in connection with the Evangelical Alliance. His subject was "Nations and their Rulers," in the course of which he emphasized that the present time was one in which they all ought to realise their duty to their leaders. Never had any Monarch more required their prayers than had King George.

During his short reign he had had to deal with three crises, the Parliamentary crisis, Home Rule, and now the great war. It was their duty to support him in every possible way. They should pray for him and thank God that His Majesty had such a good help-meet as Queen Mary, who was an inspiration to womanhood. Again, they ought to thank God that their Cabinet Ministers had had the courage and the clear-sightedness not to shrink the war, for they, without in any way having to do with the war, were forced to make it did not neglect their duty. The speaker described August 5th, 1914, as the greatest crisis in our history. Previously the Catholic nations, and the nations generally, had characterised themselves as degenerate, and said that they had lost their position among the nations of the world. Had they neglected to do their duty at that momentous time it would have been the beginning of the fall of the British Empire. They had to thank God that their Cabinet as it did, and he believed that as a consequence, the Empire would have been a new step in the world.

He now living in times of exceptional nations were plastic which they were passing that from this seething would be moulded into the future. The Rev. C. J. Williams presided over the meeting.

#### FRENCH UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR.

#### A LETTER TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

The following circular letter has been addressed by the French Universities to the Universities in Neutral Countries:—

A protest has just been sent by the German Universities against the complaints lodged against their country about the way in which the present war is waged by it.

The French Universities will only submit the following questions:—

Who wanted this war?

Who, during the too short interval allowed for Europe's deliberations, exerted efforts to find conciliatory terms? On the contrary, who refused all of those terms which were successively proposed by England, Russia, France and Italy?

At the very moment when the conflict seemed to be averted, who allowed the war to break out as if the favourable opportunity had been expected and looked for?

Who violated Belgium's neutrality after having guaranteed the same and, by the way, who declared that neutrality is a mere word, that Treaties are only "scraps of paper" and in time of war "one makes the best of it"?

Who denies the International Conventions by which the Signatory Powers bound themselves not to use, in conducting the war, any manifestations of force leading to "barbarity or treachery" and to respect historical public buildings, churches, hospitals, universities, etc., except in case of the enemy misusing them in turning them into military conveniences?

Under what conditions was Louvain University destroyed?

Under what conditions was Rheims Cathedral burnt down?

Under what conditions were incendiary bombs dropped on Notre Dame of Paris?

To such questions there is only one answer: Facts.

You may already examine thoroughly the documents published by Chancelleries, the results of inquiries made by neutral countries, the evidence found in German pocket-books, and also the proofs resulting from the ruins in Belgium and in France.

This is our evidence.

It is of no use to deny all this, as the representatives of the German Arts and Sciences do with only an imperative word of honor as support. It is of no use to say, like the German Universities: "You are acquainted with our methods of education; they could not have formed a nation of vandals."

We know the value of such an education, but we also know that by breaking away from the Leibnitz, Kant and Goethe traditions German opinion asserts itself as a slave of the Prussian militarism, and it aims at universal domination.

Of this there is abundant evidence.

Only yesterday a Professor of the Liepzig University wrote as follows: "It is on our shoulders that the forthcoming fate of European culture is resting." The French Universities are still thinking that civilisation is not only the deed of one people but of all peoples. The intellectual and moral wealth of mankind is established by natural variety and the necessary freedom of the genius of all nations.

On their side, like the Allied Armies, they are fighting for the liberty of the whole world.

The circular is signed by the Universities of Paris, Aix-Marseille, Alger, Besancon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. The Life University could not be approached.

#### THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DIET.

#### AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following telegram was received by the Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai from the Japanese Legation at Peking relative to the dissolution of the Diet:—

In the 25th session of the Imperial Diet, the Seiyukwai tried to reject the expenditures proposed by the Government for the increase of two army divisions in the General Army for the 4th fiscal year of the Reign of Taisho. The question was made by the Party one of no confidence in the Government. Subsequently, however, the Seiyukwai changed its tactics and maintained the view that all the new army and navy schemes should be postponed till the next fiscal year, and that the defence schemes of the State should be planned after the end of the European war. The Kokuminto, so far as the army expansion question was concerned, had taken almost the same stand as the Seiyukwai. Thus at the general meeting of the Budget Committee held on the 24th December the expenditure for the increase of two army divisions, the expenditure for building more warships as well as the expenditure for important new schemes proposed by the Government were all rejected. On the 25th December at the full house meeting of the House of Representatives, after debating the budget, the expenditures for other important items of the budget were rejected. The Government, however, considered that while the act of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives made it impossible to carry out the national defence scheme, the consolidation of the national finance and other important administrative schemes of the State, the rejection did not represent the views of the nation, and the Government therefore asked the Throne for leave to dissolve the House of Representatives, and the dissolution was effected on the 25th December.

#### INFERIOR LIME MORTAR. HONGKONG BUILDING CONTRACTOR FINED.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision in the case in which Lam Dore, a building contractor, was summoned for using inferior lime mortar.

His Worship—I had convicted the defendant in this case of using lime mortar of an inferior quality on December 4th, in the construction of the walls of a new building on Inland Lot No. 1677, contrary to section 100 of Ordinance 1 of 1903. The sample of lime mortar concerned in the summons, after the usual test, broke at a tension averaging nine and a half pounds. Lime mortar which breaks at that tension is not good lime mortar. After convicting the defendant, I found a difficulty in deciding what penalty to impose. Evidence has been given that lime mortar which breaks at any tension less than twenty-five pounds is not good mortar for substance work, but that the Building Authority does, in practice, condone (without taking legal proceedings, though not always without judgment) lime mortar breaking at slightly over ten pounds. I have therefore to take into account the following facts:— (a) That the Building Authority is accepting, under this Ordinance, lime mortar which is below the standard of good mortar (viz., twenty-five pounds tension); (b) That in considering whether to institute prosecutions in this case, the Building Authority has, in practice, adopted an arbitrary standard which the Ordinance itself does not authorise (viz., ten pounds); (c) That with the present case, though the prosecution has been instituted, the Building Authority is authorising the work done with this mortar to remain and has not asked for an order to have it demolished.

It appears to me unsatisfactory that in these circumstances a heavy penalty should be imposed on the defendant. On the other hand, the architects received a warning that the mortar in use on these works was unsatisfactory and the mortar has deteriorated in quality, instead of improving, since the warning was given. I shall therefore impose a fine which will be a severe caution to the defendant in this matter. The fine is \$50.

#### BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

After writing down its investments by £7,404, the profits of the Corporation to June 30th last amounted to £13,817. Including £2,552 forward, the aggregate profit was £17,369, on which the Directors recommended a dividend of 8s. per share, tax free, leaving £11,119 to be carried forward.

During the year the Corporation negotiated two Chinese Government loans amounting to £325,000 and placed the bonds by private treaty; and in March last the Corporation signed an agreement with the Chinese Government for the issue of a loan of £8,000,000 for the construction of an important line of railway of about 600 miles from Nanking to Nanchang and Pinghsiang. This line will connect with the existing Government railway of about 70 miles from Pinghsiang to Chuchow, on the trunk line of railway in course of construction from an integral part of the railway to be constructed. The financial conditions which have prevailed since the agreement was signed have hitherto prevented the issue of the loan.

The agreement also provides for the resumption by the Chinese Government of the Anhui Provincial Railway Company's works and property in the neighbourhood of Wuhu and for a connection to be made between Wuhu and the new line to be constructed. The Corporation has made an advance to the Chinese Government on account of the loan of about £27,000 to secure the resumption of the above-mentioned property and the acquisition of the Pinghsiang-Chuchow railway, and it is making monthly advances of limited amounts for the purpose of surveying the route for the new line.

#### CURRENCY NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

Encouraged by the success of the campaign for redeeming the Kwangtung currency notes, the Chinese Government has determined to adopt effective measures in redeeming the notes in the various provinces, and as a result of a thorough investigation made by the Government the latter has been able to make its policy according to the following programme:—

(1) In provinces such as Hunan, Hupei, Szechuan and the Three Eastern Provinces, where there are no adequate sources of revenue from which funds can be derived for the redemption of the notes in the respective provinces, foreign loans will be raised for this purpose.

(2) For the redemption of currency notes in Shanghai, Kiangsi and Shanxi the money shall be raised by selling the Government properties in the respective provinces.

(3) In Chihli, Anhui, Honan and Kiangsu, the currency notes can be redeemed by appropriating the proceeds of the local taxes.

(4) In Kansu and Sinciang the notes will be redeemed by appropriating the surplus funds of the salt gabelle in these provinces.

#### A NEW VACCINE.

MICROBES TAKEN IN THE FIRING LINE.

The *Matin* mentions a chemist of Lyons who claims to have discovered an enteric vaccine against typhoid, which consists in a treatment easily followed even in the firing line.

The dose of vaccine per man is made up of twenty-eight syringes, each containing ten thousand million microbes, which have to be absorbed into the system in a week at the rate of four syringes a day.

The remedy has been tried on more than 10,000 persons in 250 different localities. Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, has adopted the treatment, and thousands of doses have been despatched to the armies at the rate of 20,000 a week. No reaction is possible. Each man, after a simple absorption of the remedy, is immune against typhoid for at least ten years. Experiments do not go further than this.



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"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
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1745.  
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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**Coughs, colds**  
and chills should never be neglected. In order to relieve the hacking cough, to soothe inflamed tissues, to regain the health and strength that resists or overcomes serious illness, it is necessary to follow the guidance of thousands of doctors and nurses who insist on the use of genuine

**SCOTT'S Emulsion**  
Sold by all Chemists.

**HAVE YOU A BAD LEG**

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, surrounded with inflammation and swelling, that when touched with the hand, cause a sharp pain, and which often lead to the formation of abscesses, or even to the loss of the limb, the use of the **GRASSHOPPER** is the only remedy that will cure them. It is a powerful antiseptic, and will destroy the bacteria which cause the inflammation, and will also soothe the pain, and promote the healing of the wound. It is a most valuable remedy for all such cases, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 29, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.**

## A LITTLE WATERFALL.

## ON THE ROAD TO POKFULUM.

Sunlight, and waters, and soft music's strain,  
Odours, and blooms, and my Miranda's smile,  
Making this dull world an enchanted isle.

You can reach the waterfall, the one I am now thinking of, by two ways. The indolent and fretful seekers after shy corners where Nature seems to be chuckling pleasantly all the while will travel to the Peak by the tramway, and then follow the brief instructions of an infant signpost which is only capable of saying "To Pokfulum." This same signpost could, if it were decently equipped, tell you that "To Pokfulum"—which merely savours of edible animals to a resident—also includes the waterfall with its old grey and green patched stone bridge. Not a rushing and plunging fall which seems to be brutally elated at leaving its beautiful course, and with much roaring and general unseemly commotion rushes away to the sea to be swallowed up; but a quietly gurgling and pleasantly capering stream which trips ever so lightly down its rocky course, incessantly singing in a whisper, and seems very much inclined to play about this particular spot for ever. And that longing to remain in a very natural one, for this little corner is a half-hidden nature charm. There are many more on this island of ours, yet they are shyly obscured and have to be very carefully wooed. But I am glad that an accidental walk gave me this little waterfall and its influences.

Half-walking and half-slipping my way down the winding pathway to Pokfulum, imagining the history of a simple stone cross which I had just passed, the rustic picture which was opened up after a sharp angle in the path brought me to a standstill. Just at that moment the sun had filtered through the trees and its rays seemed to be dancing nonchalantly on everything, my material existence no doubt having passed unnoticed. It is a very secluded corner just here, and Nature, evidently thinking human intrusion impossible, was playing all its charms. Arduous as once suggested itself, and I glanced furtively around for Pan, but he ignored me altogether. There were quivering patches of gold and silver everywhere, the trees were hissing a sun-languid air, and birds were cooing to a blue and silver sky from branches which were cloaked in a sun mist. There was rustling nature music in the air. Then, above the soft whispering of trees and the sweet snatches of bird songs the musical tinkling of gently falling water reached me. I looked around languidly, half-dazed with the luxury of the scene, and there was the waterfall playing coyly with many sun rays. Though quite gently kissed by its brilliant companions, the shy fall blushed; but its emotion was beautiful to look upon. First it was gold, gold mingled with sparkling gems which formed into fairy-grotto tapestries on rocks of silver. The sun was doing its work nobly. Then, when the coquettish rays endeavoured to arouse a pretty jealousy by rushing to embrace the green and gold foliage which embroiders the waterfall's playground, it would sulk quickly into silver, then green and frothy white, look quite gloomy, tinkle out a sharp regret, and weep fretfully. The rays would rush wildly in and out of the trees and then sweep down to the stream again, which would at once regain its brilliance. So the sun was continued, and I was entertained with pictures which artists can only vainly attempt to maintain on a canvas—simply because they are human.

Gradually the rays' attentions weakened, the shimmering gold and silver pictures became less frequent, and eventually the poor stream frothed in a gloomy loneliness. But another admirer, less showy, but none the less beautiful, came up over the hills. A velvet and silver radiance succeeded the brilliant gold, and softly wooed by the moon's misty blue rays the waterfall developed into a loveliness which at times became ghostly and awesome. The trees continued to rustle messages to each other, but some of them were thrown into a silhouette and seemed to become very human, ominously human. And the waterfall suddenly transformed itself into a gorgeously spangled creeping thing, and it was creeping towards me. The moon was boned upon driving me away in sheer fright at the night pranks of Nature. I hastily took another glance into the grotto: the blue and silver reptile was still creeping slowly, and was changing its coat repeatedly in the moonlight. Sometimes it was hidden, but the next moment it was a wriggling strip of dancing spangles. The eerie influence took hold of me and I moved quickly away, glancing back all the while, loth to leave the enchantment of the scene, but feeling by no means capable of remaining calm.

The waterfall was still gurgling gently the next day, and seemed to be quietly chuckling at the manner in which it had combined with its evening companion to force me to leave them to their pretty courtship. Now, however, the waterfall and I are frequent companions, for it is pleasant to go away into this secluded corner, listen to the restful chatter of Nature at play, and to be drenched into a stupor in which one's thoughts can soar beyond the dull pictures of a very material existence. And the "sunlight and waters, and soft music's strain," which constitute the fascination of this little fall, can do this for you—and you need not be dubbed a dreamer in an atmosphere where you are bound to feel delightfully prosy.

**WAR NEWS.**  
**GERMAN MISUSE OF WHITE FLAG.**  
Further evidence has now been collected, says a Home paper, of the misuse of the white flag and other signs of surrender.

During the recent fighting, also, some German ambulance wagons advanced in order to collect the wounded. An order to cease fire was consequently given to our guns which were firing. The German battery commanders at once took advantage of the lull in the action to climb up their observation ladders and on to a haystack to locate our guns, which soon afterwards came under a far more accurate fire than any to which they had been subjected up to that time.

A British officer who was captured by the Germans and has since escaped reports that while a prisoner he saw men who had been fighting subsequently put on Red Cross brassards. That the irregular use of the protection afforded by the Geneva Convention is not uncommon is confirmed by the fact that on one occasion men in the uniform of combatant units have been captured wearing the Red Cross brassard hastily slipped over the arm.

The excuse given has been that they had been detailed after a fight to look after the wounded. It is reported by a cavalry officer that the driver of a motor-car with a machine gun mounted on it, which he captured, was wearing the Red Cross.

**BREAKING THE NEWS.**  
"YOUR HUSBAND WAS KILLED IN ACTION."  
It is well-known that the War Office sends private intimation of casualties to the relatives concerned, and with the Guards regiments this office is often undertaken by a well-known ex-officer, who has now had many times to take the news of the death of a close friend of his own to widows and mothers. In many cases the regimental officers at the front themselves have sent the news home to the relatives of their men killed in action. I have before me, says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, an instance of a letter written by a lieutenant to the widow of a private (Mrs. Lucas, 13, Wycliffe-road, Battersea), which I may give in full as a model of such letters:—

"Dear Madam, I deeply regret to inform you that your husband was killed in action on the night of the 13th inst. He was hit in the leg while in the trenches by a piece of shell, and was leaving the trench to make his way to the stretcher party when another shell burst close by, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. We buried him the same night in a secluded position in the rear of our trenches. His grave is edged round with stones and a cross has been placed at the head.

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"You will understand that we cannot give you the exact position of it now, but it will be notified to you later, when military conditions allow it.

With deepest sympathy from the officers and men of his company, I beg to remain,

The recipient of this letter was a poor char-woman, and the difference it made to her in getting such a human message, with the details of her husband's burial, in the place of a short War Office announcement, was very great. It must have been written, too, under terrible conditions in the trenches by the brave and humane officer who sent it.

## GERMANY AND TSINGTAU.

## "NOT LOST FOR EVER."

In the course of a long review of the siege of Tsingtau, Captain Persius, the well-known naval correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says:—

"Not that the gigantic battle has reached its close it is clear that the task of our enemies has not been an easy one. Tsingtau has been defended far longer than any one thought possible.

"The Japanese have assisted the English in destroying the most brilliant work of German colonisation. England will reap the harvest sown by her short-sighted Government in a time not so far distant. Germany has lost Kiaochow for the present, but not for ever."

The other papers comment on the fall of the fortress in a similar strain. They declare that its capture has always been admitted to be only a question of time, and they are loud in admiration of the heroism of the defenders.

According to a Berlin telegram the President of the Reichstag, Dr. Kaempf, sent a telegram to the German Emperor commending him on the surrender of Kiaochow, and expressing the hope that the day may come when German civilisation will re-occupy its place in the Far East.

**"LOST HIS HEAD."**  
AUSTRIAN COURT VIEW OF THE KAISER'S NAPOLEONIC POSES.  
"The Kaiser has lost his head and imagines himself a second Napoleon." Such is the opinion, says a Reuter message, which several members of the Austrian Royal Family and Court are said to have expressed when the great war broke out. Grave doubts as to the final result of the conflict are known to have been felt in the highest quarters, though younger members of the Court, including the heir to the throne, believed that the Emperor William would pull things through. Immediately war was declared against Serbia the military authorities assumed absolute control. Mobilisation was carried out with the utmost secrecy, and newspapers were only permitted to publish occasionally descriptive scenes of the departure of troops for the front, making no mention as to their destination.

## THE BRITON'S NERVE.

## PRAISED BY A GERMAN EDITOR.

A remarkable tribute to the worth and training of English troops appeared recently in the *Berliner Tageblatt* from an editor of that journal who is now serving as a reserve officer in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

"We were full of fight," he says, "but after a few hours we soon learned that we had to do with a dangerous enemy. The English infantry in the neighbourhood of Ypres one must consider their best troops. We noticed the great energy with which they defended, and when they were driven back they always tried at night to regain the ground they had lost. They were always helped strongly by their field artillery, which, with the French, is of the same quality as the German field artillery. Their shrapnel have brought great losses upon our infantry."

"The Englishman uses his instinct for hunting much more than an ordinary infantryman does, and, as a sportsman, the Englishman has, without a doubt, a better control of his nerves than the German. It is easier to train an English recruit in shooting, in the use of terrain, and for patrolling services than a German."

"As patrols, the Englishmen are splendid. I once followed with field-glasses English patrols quite a long distance, and I must say their tactics are wonderfully clever—a thing I cannot always say about my own side. The Germans must take care that even if the English are hirelings we must not underestimate them."

## "BOSCHES" AND THE BELLS.

The *Journal* recently published the following extract from an interesting letter written by a soldier at the front:—"Our Marines played the Germans a good trick yesterday. During the night the Germans, who were entrenched in the direction of M—, had set up wire entanglements in front of their trenches, hung with bells which at the slightest shock were to give the alarm. At nightfall several of our Marines crept up to the German lines and tied lengths of string to the wire. The Marines then came back to their trenches and pulled the strings, whereupon the bell began to tinkle. Immediately there was a hail of bullets and the machine-guns also joined in. This lasted part of the night, and the 'boshes' wasted a large amount of ammunition, without any loss to our men. On the other hand, several Germans were killed by their own comrades in the panic which followed."

## AFTER-MATH.

Yes—he is gone—there is the message—so! Slain by a Prussian bullet as he led The men that loved him—dying—cheered them on—

My son—my eldest son. So be it, God! This is no time for tears—no time to mourn, No time for sombre draperies of woe. Let the aggressors weep! for they have sinned The sin of Satan—Lust of power and pride—

Mean envy of their neighbours' weal—a plot Hatched amidst glozing smiles and prate of peace Through the false years—until the Day—the Day

When all this kneeling at the Devil's feet Should win the world—Ay, let them weep! With eyes undimmed march on—our mourning robes Bejewelled by the deeds of those that die, Lustre on lustre—till no sable patch Speaks through their brilliance.

In the years to come, When we have done our work, and God's own peace The Peace of Justice, Mercy, Righteousness, Like the still radiance of a summer's day, With tranquil glory floods a troubled world—

Why then, perhaps, in the old hall at home, Where once I dreamed my eldest-born should stand The master, as I stand the master now, Our eyes, my wife, shall meet and gleam, and mark

Niebed on the walls in sanctity of pride, Hal's sword, Dick's medal, and the cross He won

Yet never wore—That is the time for tears— Drawn from a well of love deep down—deep down, Deep as the mystery of immortal souls— That is the time for tears—Not now! Not now!

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

FIELD DAY, 10TH INSTANT.  
1.—Pull-throughs and flannelette must be carried to clean rifles after firing blank ammunition.

Members of the Corps residing at Kowloon will parade at 8.30 a.m. at the Ferry Wharf. The Senior Officer present will take charge and will report to the Commandant for orders on his arrival.

TRANSFERS.  
Private W. R. Oswald and G. Grott from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company, dated 5th January, 1915.  
Pte. W. S. Batcock from Engineer Co. to Left Section M.G. Co., dated 5th January, 1915.  
PARADES.  
3.—Parades for Thursday, 7th instant, 5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters.  
Remainder, Skirmishing under Company Commanders.  
DETAIL.  
4.—Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Cunningham.  
Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Shenton.  
To furnish Guard to-night: Left Section M.G. Co.  
G. E. STEWART, Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

## FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

## PROCLAMATION.

Proclamations No. 14 of the 18th August, 1914, and No. 15 of the 22nd August, 1914, and No. 16 of the 11th September, 1914, are hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

No. 18.

[L.S.] FRANCIS HENRY MAY, Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by sub-Clause 10 of Clause III. of the Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria-in-Council made on the 28th day of October, 1898, which was proclaimed in this Colony on the 5th day of August, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may by proclamation prescribe the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail and that any person who after such proclamation and until it shall have been revoked shall sell any article of food at a higher price than the price so prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the said Order and shall on conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months:

Now therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby prescribe that the respective maximum prices for which the following articles of food may be sold by retail shall be as follows:—

## SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

## 1.—Flour:—

(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. .... \$4.50  
per lb. .... 0.10

(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. .... \$4.00  
per lb. .... 0.08

(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. .... 8.50  
per lb. .... 0.07

## 2.—Tinned Milk:—



## INTIMATIONS

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## 6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st JANUARY, 1915, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 5 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.  
 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.  
 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.  
 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.  
 BANQUE BELGE POUR L'EXTRANGER.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 2s. and 1d. in the £, will be:

On £20 Bonds. s. d.  
 Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0  
 Less Tax at 2/1d. in the £ 1 3

Net amount payable 10 9

On £100 Bonds. s. d.  
 Per Coupon (Gross) 3 0 0  
 Less Tax at 2/1d. in the £ 0 6 3

Net amount payable 2 13 9

On £500 Bonds. s. d.  
 Per Coupon (Gross) 15 0 0  
 Less Tax at 2/1d. in the £ 1 11 3

Net amount payable 13 8 9

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand of the coupon, and the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

W. S. NATHAN, General Manager.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Thirtieth day of October, 1914, at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WALTER FRANKLAND TURNER, one of the Directors, ALBERT WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUHALDE, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1914, at either of the following places:—

In London:—At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

In China:—At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS OF £200 EACH, NUMBERED

23 107 217 228 234

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED

316 341 369 554 555 576

679 680 681 682 683 684

692 693 694 695 696 697

1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110

1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258

1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346

1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388

1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946

2941 2942 2943 2944 2945 2946

2983 2984 2985 2986 2987 2988

3190 3191 3192 3193 3194 3195

3402 3403 3404 3405 3406 3407

3582 3583 3584 3585 3586 3587

725 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED

3908 3909 3910 3911 3912 3913

4022 4023 4024 4025 4026 4027

4414 4415 4416 4417 4418 4419

4601 4602 4603 4604 4605 4606

5088 5089 5090 5091 5092 5093

5221 5222 5223 5224 5225 5226

5597 5598 5599 5600 5601 5602

5552 5553 5554 5555 5556 5557

6045 6046 6047 6048 6049 6050

6358 6359 6360 6361 6362 6363

6574 6575 6576 6577 6578 6579

6591 6592 6593 6594 6595 6596

7249 7250 7251 7252 7253 7254

7332 7333 7334 7335 7336 7337

7763 7764 7765 7766 7767 7768

8195 8196 8197 8198 8199 8200

8671 8672 8673 8674 8675 8676

8815 8816 8817 8818 8819 8820

9109 9110 9111 9112 9113 9114

9287 9288 9289 9290 9291 9292

9307 9308 9309 9310 9311 9312

9667 9668 9669 9670 9671 9672

9969 9970 9971 9972 9973 9974

10034 10035 10036 10037 10038 10039

10388 10389 10390 10391 10392 10393

10681 10682 10683 10684 10685 10686

11013 11014 11015 11016 11017 11018

11366 11367 11368 11369 11370 11371

11642 11643 11644 11645 11646 11647

11860 11861 11862 11863 11864 11865

12013 12014 12015 12016 12017 12018

12180 12181 12182 12183 12184 12185

12594 12595 12596 12597 12598 12599

13454 13455 13456 13457 13458 13459

13520 13521 13522 13523 13524 13525

13777 13778 13779 13780 13781 13782

13903 13904 13905 13906 13907 13908

14044 14045 14046 14047 14048 14049

14185 14186 14187 14188 14189 14190

14326 14327 14328 14329 14330 14331

14467 14468 14469 14470 14471 14472

14608 14609 14610 14611 14612 14613

14749 14750 14751 14752 14753 14754

14890 14891 14892 14893 14894 14895

15031 15032 15033 15034 15035 15036

15172 15173 15174 15175 15176 15177

15313 15314 15315 15316 15317 15318

15454 15455 15456 15457 15458 15459

15595 15596 15597 15598 15599 15600

15736 15737 15738 15739 15740 15741

15877 15878 15879 15880 15881 15882

16018 16019 16020 16021 16022 16023

16159 16160 16161 16162 16163 16164

16300 16301 16302 16303 16304 16305

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16723 16724 16725 16726 16727 16728

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17428 17429 17430 17431 17432 17433

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17992 17993 17994 17995 17996 17997

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18274 18275 18276 18277 18278 18279

18415 18416 18417 18418 18419 18420

18556 18557 18558 18559 18560 18561

18697 18698 18699 18700 18701 18702

18838 18839 18840 18841 18842 18843

18979 18980 18981 18982 18983 18984

19120 19121 19122 19123 19124 19125

19261 19262 19263 19264 19265 19266

19402 19403 19404 19405 19406 19407

19543 19544 19545 19546 19547 19548

19684 19685 19686 19687 19688 19689

19825 19826 19827 19828 19829 19830

19966 19967 19968 19969 19970 19971

20107 20108 20109 20110 20111 20112

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20530 20531 20532 20533 20534 20535

20671 20672 20673 20674 20675 20676

20812 20813 20814 20815 20816 20817

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22222 22223 22224 22225 22226 22227

22363 22364 22365 22366 22367 22368

22504 22505 22506 22507 22508 22509

22645 22646 22647 22648 22649 22650

22786 22787 22788 22789 22790 22791

22927 22928 22929 22930 22931 22932

23068 23069 23070 23071 23072 23073

23209 23210 23211 23212 23213 23214

23350 23351 23352 23353 23354 23355

23491 23492 23493 23494 23495 23496

23632 23633 23634 23635 23636 23637

23773 23774 23775 23776 23777 23778

23914 23915 23916 23917 23918 23919

24055 24056 24057 24058 24059 24060

24196 24197 24198 24199 24200 24201

24337 24338 24339 24340 24341 24342

24478 24479 24480 24481 24482 24483

24619 24620 24621 24622 24623 24624

24760 24761 24762 24763 24764 24765

24901 24902 24903 24904 24905 24906

25042 25043 25044 25045 25046 25047

25183 25184 25185 25186 25187 25188

25324 25325 25326 25327 25328 25329

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25606 25607 25608 25609 25610 25611

25747 25748 25749 25750 25751 25752

25888 25889 25890 25891 25892 25893

26029 26030 26031 26032 26033 26034

26170 26171 26172 26173 26174 26175

26311 26312 26313 26314 26315 26316

26452 26453 26454 26455 26456 26457

26593 26594 26595 26596 26597 26598

26734 26735 26736 26737 26738 26739

26875 26876 26877 26878 26879 26880

27016 27017 27018 27019 27020 27021

27157 27158 27159 27160 27161 27162

27298 27299 27300 27301 27302 27303

27439 27440 27441 27442 27443 27444

27580 27581 27582 27583 27584 27585

27721 27722 27723 27724 27725 27726

27862 27863 27864 27865 27866 27867

28003 28004 28005 28006 28007 28008

28144 28145 28146 28147 28148 28149











## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The AMERICAN MAILS ex Manchuria have been transferred to the Cordillera, which is due to arrive here on Monday, the 11th inst.

| FOR                                           | DATE          | TIME       |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Saigon                                        | Thursday, 7th | 10.00 A.M. |
| Holhow, Haiphong                              | Thursday, 7th | 11.00 A.M. |
| Swatow and Amoy                               | Thursday, 7th | 11.00 A.M. |
| Amoy, Shanghai and North China                | Thursday, 7th | NOON       |
| SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA                      | Thursday, 7th | 3.00 P.M.  |
| (EUROPE via SIBERIA)                          | Thursday, 7th | 3.00 P.M.  |
| (Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.) | Thursday, 7th | 3.00 P.M.  |
| Monday, 11th inst.                            |               |            |
| Shanghai and North China                      | Thursday, 7th | 4.00 P.M.  |
| Japan via Kobe                                | Thursday, 7th | 4.00 P.M.  |
| Sandakan                                      | Friday, 8th   | 11.00 A.M. |
| Chingwan                                      | Friday, 8th   | 11.00 A.M. |
| Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong                   | Friday, 8th   | 11.00 A.M. |
| Japan via Mori, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo,   | Saturday, 9th | 11.00 A.M. |
| Salina Cruz, Callao, Arica and Iquique        | Saturday, 9th | 11.00 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow                      | Saturday, 9th | 2.00 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA                      | Saturday, 9th | 2.00 P.M.  |
| (EUROPE via SIBERIA)                          | Saturday, 9th | 2.00 P.M.  |
| (Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.) | Saturday, 9th | 2.00 P.M.  |
| Thursday, the 14th inst.                      |               |            |
| Shanghai and North China                      | Sunday, 10th  | 8.00 A.M.  |
| Swatow                                        | Sunday, 10th  | 9.00 A.M.  |
| Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Tamsui              | Sunday, 10th  | 9.00 A.M.  |
| Haiphong                                      | Monday, 11th  | 9.00 A.M.  |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow                      | Monday, 11th  | 1.00 P.M.  |
| Philippine Islands                            | Monday, 11th  | 2.00 P.M.  |
| SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON,              | Tuesday, 12th | 1.00 P.M.  |
| ADRIAN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,                    | Tuesday, 12th | 1.00 P.M.  |
| INDIA, ADEK, EGYPT and EUROPE                 | Tuesday, 12th | 1.00 P.M.  |
| (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra)      |               |            |
| Postage 10 cents in all the Pillar Boxes      |               |            |
| (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes       |               |            |
| in time for the first clearance will be       |               |            |
| included in this contract mail.)              |               |            |

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds—  
Sterling ... \$15,000,000  
Silver ... \$15,000,000  
Total ... \$45,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. Mr. D. LAMDALE—Chairman.  
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
S. H. DODWELL, Esq., P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.,  
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.,  
C. S. GUBBAY, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIN.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 5% per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed ... \$1,000,000  
Paid-up ... \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... \$1,000,000

BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
and  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (\$2,500,000)  
Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 19,907,900 (\$1,658,000)  
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,765,500 (\$647,126)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS DRAKES BANK.  
SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,300,000  
Reserve Fund ... \$1,300,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$1,300,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. A. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 8,750,000  
Reserve Funds ... Yen 8,750,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.  
Vice-President: KOTARO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:  
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.,  
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq.,  
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Alou, Kagi, Makung, Tainan,  
Amoy, Kankou, Onahai, Tainan,  
Canton, Kooling, Shanghai, Taito,  
Fookow, Kinkiang, Singapore, Takow,  
Giran, Kobe, Shichiku, Tamsui,  
Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:  
PARE'S BANK,  
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at: Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimoda, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:  
Bombay, London,  
Calcutta, Manila,  
Canton, Panama,  
Cebu, Peking,  
Colon, San Francisco,  
Hankow, Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Singapore,  
Kobe, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$5,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ... \$5,000,000

(Gold) \$7,500,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.

3, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 18TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:  
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusich, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsingtao, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Paojing, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tsinghsien, Hsingtai, HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiachien, Lanchow, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIKING: Chongchih, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkeu, TSIENAN: Chowsan, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintung, Tientsin, Yihpoh, Kaiming, Chefoo, Tientsin, TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Foomow, Czeao, CHUNG: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Teling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON: KWEIANG, PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuanhang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:  
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1914.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| ON LONDON                                    | January 6th. |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/9                 |              |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/9                |              |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ... 1/9         |              |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ... 1/9        |              |
| Credits, at 4 months sight ... 1/9           |              |
| Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight ... 1/9 |              |
| ON PARIS                                     |              |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... 220                |              |
| Credits, at 4 months sight ... 230           |              |
| ON GERMANY                                   |              |
| On demand ... nom.                           |              |
| ON NEW YORK                                  |              |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... 428                |              |
| Credits, at 60 days sight ... nom.           |              |
| ON BOMBAY                                    |              |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.                |              |
| Bank, on demand ... 1324                     |              |
| ON CALCUTTA                                  |              |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.                |              |
| Bank, on demand ... 1324                     |              |
| ON SHANGHAI                                  |              |
| Bank, at sight ... 78                        |              |
| Private, 30 days sight ... nom.              |              |
| ON YOKOHAMA                                  |              |
| On demand ... 862                            |              |
| ON MANILA                                    |              |
| On demand ... 862                            |              |
| ON SINGAPORE                                 |              |
| On demand ... 768                            |              |
| ON BATAVIA                                   |              |
| On demand ... 848 p.m.                       |              |
| ON HONGKONG                                  |              |
| On demand ... 874                            |              |
| ON BANGKOK                                   |              |
| On demand ... 874                            |              |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$11.15   |              |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... \$56.90    |              |
| BAR SILVER, per oz. ... 228                  |              |

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong, 20 cents piece ... \$18.20 discount.  
Hongkong, 10 " ... \$18.40

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 6TH JANUARY, 1915.

| STOCKS.                                      | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS.   | RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D. |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| BANKS—                                       |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation         | 120,000        | \$125    | all      | \$775, sales          |                                |
| China Bank Corporation, Limited              | 60,000         | \$12     | all      | \$17, sales           |                                |
| China Light and Power Company, Ltd.          | 50,000         | \$5      | all      | \$4, sales            |                                |
| China Provisional Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.  | 200,000        | \$10     | all      | \$73, buy, \$83, sell |                                |
| COTTON MILLS—                                |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.      | 20,000         | Tls. 50  | all      | Tls. 117              |                                |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.           | 125,000        | \$10     | all      | \$7, sales            |                                |
| (In Liquidation)                             |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited                  | 40,000         | \$74     | all      | \$35, sales           |                                |
| DOCK AND WHARVES—                            |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.        | 60,000         | \$50     | all      | \$74, sales           |                                |
| H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.              | 50,000         | \$50     | all      | \$59                  |                                |
| New Amoy Dock Co., Limited                   | 10,000         | \$63     | all      |                       |                                |
| Shai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.         | 55,700         | Tls. 100 | all      | Tls. 50               |                                |
| Shai, and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.           | 36,000         | Tls. 100 | all      | Tls. 80, buyers       |                                |
| Green Island Cement Co., Limited             | 400,000        | \$10     | all      | \$5.35, sales         |                                |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Limited               | 60,000         | \$10     | all      | \$37                  |                                |
| Hongkong Hotel Company Limited               | 20,000         | \$50     | all      | \$121, buyers         |                                |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited                | 5,000          | \$25     | all      | \$195                 |                                |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.        | 60,000         | \$10     | all      | \$25                  |                                |
| H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd. | 15,000         | \$6      | all      | \$2                   |                                |
| Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.             | 15,000         | \$10     | all      | \$10                  |                                |
| Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.                   | 325,000        | 54       | all      | \$5.50, sales         |                                |
| INSURANCES—                                  |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited         | 10,000         | \$250    | \$50     | \$345, sales          |                                |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Limited            | 20,000         | \$100    | \$20     | \$148, buyers         |                                |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.            | 8,000          | \$250    | \$50     | \$395                 |                                |
| North China Insurance Co., Limited           | 10,000         | \$15     | \$5      | Tls. 145              |                                |
| Union Insurance Society, Limited             | 12,400         | \$250    | \$100    | \$750, sales          |                                |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.          | 12,000         | \$10     | \$60     | \$205                 |                                |
| LANDS AND BUILDINGS—                         |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.             | 50,000         | \$100    | all      | \$114, sales          |                                |
| Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.                | 10,000         | \$100    | all      | \$100                 |                                |
| Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.          | 25,000         | \$100    | \$75     | \$200                 |                                |
| Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.       | 150,000        | \$10     | all      | \$73                  |                                |
| Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.          | 4,000          | \$50     | \$30     | \$44                  |                                |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.           | 70,000         | Tls. 50  | all      | Tls. 71               |                                |
| West Point Building Co., Limited             | 12,500         | \$50     | all      |                       |                                |
| Messiaschij tot Mij, Boeckh-en               | 250,000        | Gds. 10  | all      | Tls. 354              |                                |
| Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat              |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| Mining—                                      |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.         | 1,000,000      | \$1      | all      | \$6, sales            |                                |
| Hawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.           | 822,000        | \$1      | all      | 26                    |                                |
| Road Australia Gold Mining Co., Ltd.         | 200,000        | \$1      | all      | \$2.40, buyers        |                                |
| Treorch Mines, Limited                       | 160,000        | \$10     | all      | \$250, buyers         |                                |
| Peak Tramways Co., Limited                   | 25,000         | \$10     | all      | \$0.75, buyers        |                                |
| Philippine Co., Limited                      | 75,000         | \$10     | all      | \$5                   |                                |
| Pulper et Papeteries du Tonkin Société des   | 13,200         | \$50     | all      | \$20                  |                                |
| REFINING—                                    |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Limited            | 20,000         | \$100    | all      | \$80                  |                                |
| Lyon Sugar Refining Co., Limited             | 7,000          | \$100    | all      | \$16, sales           |                                |
| STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—                         |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| China and North China Steamship Co., Ltd.    | 30,000         | \$95     | all      | \$53, sales           |                                |
| Douglas Steamship Co., Limited               | 20,000         | \$50     | all      | \$30                  |                                |
| H'kong, Canton & Macao S.P. Co., Ltd.        | 80,000         | \$15     | all      | \$23, sales           |                                |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.        | 60,000 pref.   | \$5      | all      | \$633, buyers         |                                |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.          | 2,500,000      | \$1      | all      | 75, buyers            |                                |
| Star Ferry Company, Limited                  | 40,000         | \$10     | all      | \$39, sales           |                                |
| South China Mortgage Co., Limited            | 6,000          | \$25     | all      | \$28                  |                                |
| Siam Land & Conveyance Limited               | 20,000         | \$5      | all      | \$43, sales           |                                |
| STORAGE AND DEPOSIT—                         |                |          |          |                       |                                |
| Powell, Wm., Limited                         | 15,000         | \$7      | all      | \$4, sales            |                                |
| Watson & Co., A.S., Limited                  | 90,000         | \$10     | all      | \$7, sales            |                                |
| Union Waterkiet Co., Limited                 | 50,000         | \$10     | all      | \$18                  |                                |

| Loans.                | Amount.       | Value.   | Interest.   | Quotation. |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Chinese Imperial 1885 | Tls. 787,200. | Tls. 250 | 7% p. annum | Par.       |

VERNON & SMYTH. *Shanghai* *London*.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

## VISITORS TO CANTON

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"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON"

BY THE PEARL RIVER.

BY  
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

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Messrs. BREWER & CO.  
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

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Mascheres frères

"SPECIALS"



\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

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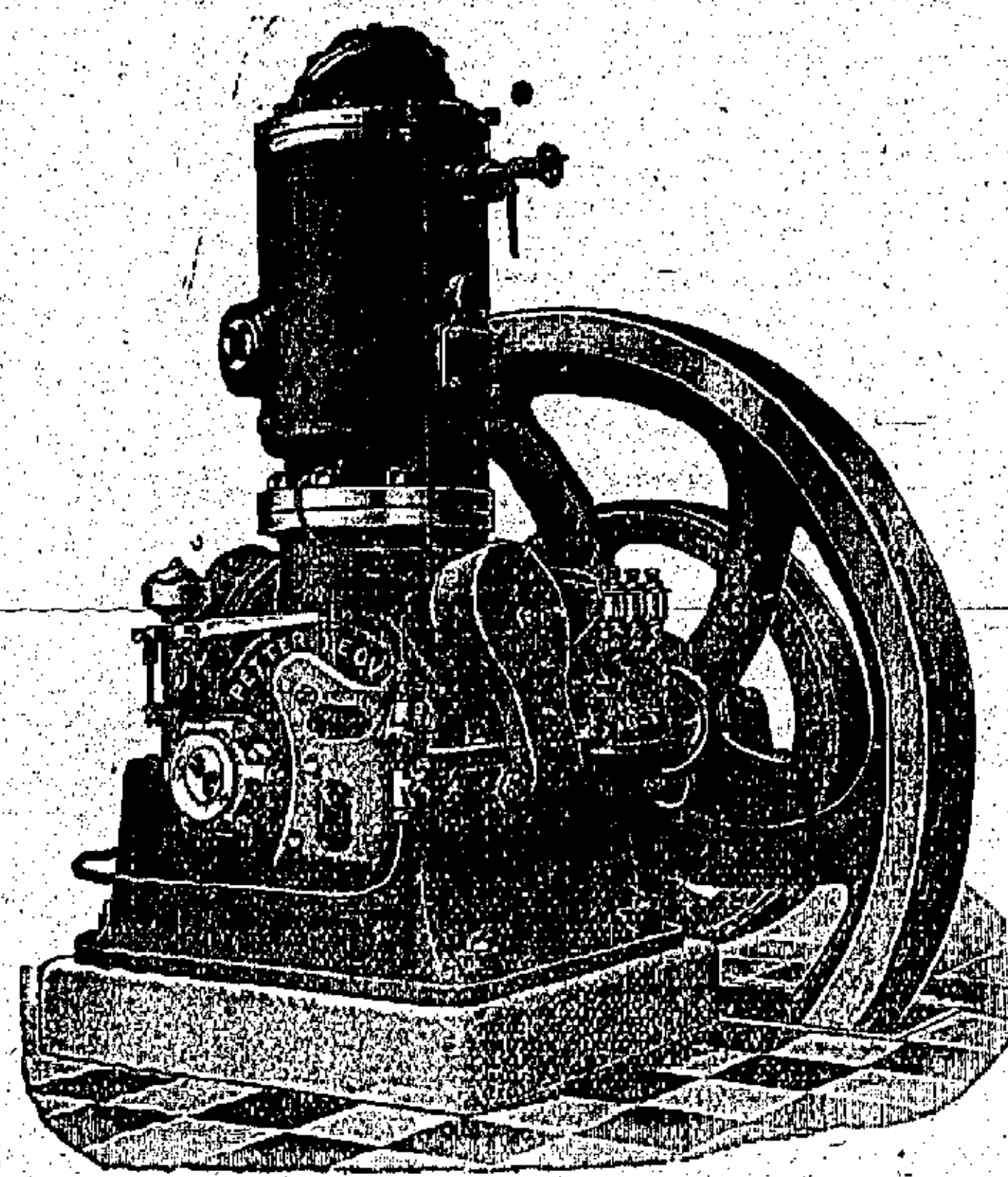
## WM. C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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THE PETTER  
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CRUDE OIL  
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AND  
KEROSENE  
ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of  
Ship and Engine Stores,  
Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,  
etc.  
Electrical Repairs and  
Installations Undertaken;  
Electro-Plating in all its  
Branches.

132



## CAFE AU LAIT

Coffee and Milk as served in France, but "made in England."

## MILKMAID BRAND.

Best Coffee, luscious Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct proportions, and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage that is

WARMING-INVIGORATING-SUSTAINING.

Now's a splendid time to try it.